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TASS ATTACKS 'BLACKMAIL' THREATS OF SENATOR NUNN

LD242332 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 24, TASS--According to the New York TIMES, Senator S. Nunn said in an interview that if the governments of NATO countries fail to approve the plan of the U.S. administration to deploy in Europe new U.S. medium-range missiles, this may make Washington decide on a withdrawal of all U.S. nuclear weapons from the European Continent.

He said that if the Europeans are concerned for safeguarding their security, then modernisation of tactical nuclear forces will proceed regardless of what happens eventually to the SALT II treaty. If the NATO alliance fails to approve the U.S. plan, then, according to Senator Nunn, this will probably lead to a broad revision of the U.S. role in NATO, which, in turn, might entail a withdrawal from the European Continent of the nuclear weapons now deployed there.

According to the New York TIMES, U.S. administration officials when informed about the statements by Senator Nunn expressed their concern that his position might hamper the delicate diplomatic campaign which is now being waged with a view to obtaining the support of the NATO governments for the plan to deploy the missiles in question in their countries.

The statement by Senator Nunn is a measure of the pressure techniques used by the U.S. militarist circles which are now pressuring some of the European countries, resorting, in the process, to out and out blackmail.

Bonn, October 24, TASS--The west German STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, commenting on the senator's statement, writes that so far no U.S. political figure in a position of responsibility has ever resorted to such massive threats. In the opinion of the newspaper, such ill-disguised threats can only increase the suspicions, in Bonn or some other capitals of Western Europe, that the United States, by assuming a "big brother" attitude is again trying to impose political solutions on its allies. Such a time, however, has passed away. Such high-handedness, according to the newspaper, can probably be ascribed to the senator's irritation caused by the pressure exerted by the Europeans on U.S. Senate on the question of SALT II ratification.

PRAVDA'S KOLESNICHENKO ON 'CYNICAL, SELFISH' U.S. SALT II FOES

LD251125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "SALT II: Truth and Fabrications"]

[Text] New York, October--The closer the date of the Senate vote on the SALT II treaty approaches, the more distinct become the attempts by certain U.S. circles to torpedo it and frustrate real limitation of strategic arms, which pose a threat to all mankind.

The debate which has developed in the United States has shown that the vast majority of Americans support SALT II. However, this is not stopping but rather is spurring on the treaty's enemies, who are feverishly advancing one "argument" against it after another in the hope, if not of changing public opinion, then of influencing the course of the Senate vote.

But what is the crux of these "arguments"? They fit into a rather primitive formula: "Since the Russians are actively advocating SALT II, this means that this document is disadvantageous to America." And it goes further than this: "SALT II is capitulation to the Russians, an unjustified concession." And in this context bombastic words are hypocritically uttered about U.S. "national interests," defense, and so forth.

Everything here has been turned inside out and upside down. The Soviet Union is indeed actively advocating SALT II, just as it advocates further steps in the sphere of limiting and subsequently eliminating nuclear weapons and advocates general and complete disarmament. The troubadours of the U.S. military-industrial complex would like to conceal from the U.S. and the world the fact that this line of the Soviet Union arises from the very essence of its sociopolitical system and from the principles of its Leninist foreign policy. It is reflected in the CPSU congress decisions. The way of peace is enshrined in the USSR Constitution. It is not fortuitous that it is precisely the Soviet Union that has taken all the most important initiatives in the sphere of disarmament and of eliminating the threats of nuclear war. This was confirmed yet again in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech: Immediately after the SALT II treaty enters into force, our country proposes the commencement of SALT II talks in whose context the limitation not only of intercontinental but also of other types of nuclear weapons could be discussed, taking account of all the relevant factors and with strict observance the principle of the sides' equal [ravnaya] security.

Yes, SALT II is advantageous to the Soviet Union, just as it is advantageous to the American people and to every person on earth. "An event has occurred," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed when signing this extremely timely document in Vienna, "which the Soviet and U.S. peoples, the peoples of other countries and all who want lasting peace and who are aware of the danger of a further buildup of nuclear arsenals have been awaiting for a long time. In signing this treaty we are helping to uphold the most sacred right of every man--the right to life."

SALT II is the greatest of all the steps so far taken in the direction of retarding the strategic arms race. For the first time the USSR and the United States have agreed to establish both quantitative and qualitative restrictions on their strategic nuclear forces. Concrete questions concerning arms and "ceilings" for military systems were discussed in detail during the negotiations, which lasted almost 7 years. As a result, a sensible compromise was found.

Official U.S. representatives also agree with this. Addressing Congress, President Carter observed: "SALT II is the most detailed, most far-reaching and most comprehensive treaty in the entire history of arms control. Its provisions are permeated by a spirit of reciprocal concessions arrived at in the process of lengthy negotiation. Neither side has received all that it was seeking. The treaty is a carefully balanced entity and it makes life on earth more secure for both sides."

Everything would seem to be clear. However, the chorus of SALT II opponents continues to play the same old tune: "SALT II is a concession to the Russians. It contradicts our national interests."

The voices of those who still think in cold war terms can be clearly made out in this chorus. For them SALT II is like a red rag before a bull because it is part of the process of limiting the arms race. In their opinions, the whole point is not just that this treaty places specific restrictions right now on the buildup of arms but that it also, moreover, creates a "dangerous precedent" for the future. [paragraph continues]

Paul Nitze, one of the leaders of the "Committee on the Present Danger," bluntly concluded his "evidence" to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by saying: "The adoption of SALT II would undermine our will for defense." The cold war commanders are reluctant to reconcile themselves to the very possibility of military parity between the USSR and the United States. These people are intimidating their fellow citizens by alleging that SALT II gives the Soviet Union unilateral advantages. As a result, the Soviet Union will allegedly be so powerful by 1985 that it will be able to deliver a "first preemptive [upreshchayushchiy] strike" against the United States.

These are all fairly wornout methods. The Soviet Union does not intend to attack anybody. It tirelessly follows a foreign policy course aimed at averting nuclear conflict. As regards the development of new kinds of mass destruction weapons, it is the United States which has always been the first to embark on a new spiral in that race. The Soviet Union has merely been forced to take retaliatory measures in the interests of its security.

Leslie Gelb, who participated in the SALT II talks, replied to the treaty's critics in the journal FOREIGN POLICY: "The opponents of SALT II would like always to see the United States a head taller than the Soviet Union. Today, that is a dangerous illusion. To understand this it is essential to give up thinking in cold war terms and to realize that this document reveals the way to further mutual arms limitation and reduction--something which is also proposed by the Soviet Union. Then there will be neither a first nor a second 'nuclear strike.'"

The attacks on SALT II show how cynical, selfish and "provincial," in the worst sense of the word, is the struggle against the treaty launched by representatives of certain U.S. circles. Some politicians will stop at nothing for the sake of their political ambitions or in attempts to stand at the helm of power, remain in the Senate or gain a place there with the aid of rightwing forces. They are prepared to gamble with the fate of mankind. Ex-President Ford and former Secretary of State Kissinger participated in SALT II talks not so very long ago. Today they echo those who demand its "alteration" and those who wish to "link" it with other international issues, such as the imaginary problem of the "Soviet military presence on Cuba," "Soviet conduct in Africa" and so forth. They demand that the administration "pay" for SALT II by sharply increasing military expenditure. They are not concerned that this contradicts the interests of world security, including U.S. interests. On such occasions Americans say: "He would burn down his house to make an omelet."

But despite the maneuvers of the opponents of arms limitation, an ever-increasing number of Americans are realizing that the SALT II treaty is really beneficial to the United States. It could help save tens of billions of dollars and contribute to curbing inflation and improving the country's economic situation. Labor union representatives are constantly saying this. Recently in Springfield, Illinois, 2,000 delegates representing more than 1 million members of various labor unions adopted a resolution expressing full support for the treaty and containing an immediate call for its ratification "without harmful amendments." Many such examples could be cited: "Virtually all major U.S. labor unions have supported the signing of SALT II and favor its earliest ratification in the Senate.

The opponents of SALT II are dodging about. If one of their "arguments" bursts like a soapbubble, a new one immediately appears. Quite recently that same Nitze and his companions were laying down the law on local television. The essence of their remarks boiled down to the following. [paragraph continues]

Recently we were in Europe, and believe us, everybody we met at different levels expressed puzzlement and displeasure that the United States signed SALT II. This was aimed at an American audience of many millions. It must be said that some people were confused: "Can that be so? How can you check?"

Such a check has taken place. During the general debate at the 34th UN General Assembly Session that overwhelming majority of the countries in that international organization welcomed the treaty, noting that it is a real step toward eliminating the threat of nuclear disaster. Many speakers emphasized that SALT II is particularly important with regard to continuing and developing the international détente process and strengthening trust among the peoples. It is significant that delegates from West European states, including U.S. allies, expressed a similar viewpoint.

Clearly the "argument" of the transatlantic "hawks" concerning the West European allies' displeasure at SALT II has failed to stand the test of time, to put it mildly. Thus, after the conclusion of the French-West German talks, FRG Chancellor Schmidt stated: "Proceeding on the basis of the interest of their own security policy, the FRG and equally favor the speediest ratification of the U.S.-Soviet SALT II treaty." British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, Italian Prime Minister F. Cossiga as well as other West European politicans and statesmen have also spoken of the need for this document to come into force as soon as possible. The U.S. press reports in this context that West European leaders and parliamentarians are letting the U.S. Senate know that a refusal to ratify the treaty would undermine America's international standing.

The entire world awaits the SALT II treaty's entry into force. This is also awaited by millions of Americans who, despite the malicious attacks of the treaty, view it as an important step toward curbing the arms race and delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

CZECHOSLOVAK WRITER IN PRAVDA DEFENDS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD250921 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 22 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Czechoslovak writer J. Nisko under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "The Stability of Our Positions"]

[Text] Prague--Our times are marked by beneficial changes in the international arena toward detente and the consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence. At the same time, however, ideological struggle has become considerably sharper. As the socialist community's successes grow, the imperialist propaganda machine grinds on ever more vigorously. Bourgeois ideologists try to discredit the achievements of real socialism. Capitalism, with its economic and political cataclysms, class, social and national oppression and lack of confidence in the future, looks particularly unpleasant against the background of our gains.

Having no convincing arguments in favor of the capitalist system, in the struggle against socialism the bourgeois world has launched ideological expansion in order to sow lies and slander, discord among peoples and hatred toward all that is progressive, in the "cold war" spirit.

Together with the Soviet Union, my homeland, Czechoslovakia, is among those socialist countries in which Western intelligence and propaganda centers display "special interest."

What are they striving for? For a whole decade now the imperialists have been trying to put our country in a position of isolation, but they have not succeeded. The CSSR is a firm, active link in the socialist community. Among the family of fraternal states Czechoslovakia enjoys trust and respect, as it does in the world community of peoples. Today the CSSR's voice is heard with fitting attention when the main political probems of today are being resolved. Czechoslovakia is expanding and deepening mutually advantageous, multifaceted ties with many countries of the world.

This development is not to the liking of the forces hostile to socialism, which in the sixties, during a period of crisis for Czechoslovak society, envisaged a different role for our republic. After the failure of the attempted counterrevolutionary coup in Czechoslovakia, the imperialists would have liked to draw a veil of silence over our country, so that the world's peoples could not see its growth and successes.

The malicious anti-Czechoslovak campaign reached its height in connection with the 10th anniversary of the granting of international assistance to the CSSR in 1968, and also of the arrival of the new CPCZ leadership in 1969. Naturally, we regard these attacks as part of the global anticommunist crusade begun by the imperialists during the earliest days of the great October socialist revolution.

Imperialist propaganda uses various methods of influencing a particular country, depending on sociopolitical and other factors. As regards its line with respect to the socialist states, in my opinion the desire is clearly manifested here to counterpose one fraternal people to another using the poisoned weapon of nationalism.

Here the following fact is very indicative. In Western Europe everything national goes through the mangle of capitalist integration. At the same time they try to impose nationalism in any of its manifestations on our society, which is guided by the leading ideology of Marxism-Leninism.

The West operates with characteristic subtlety. The U.S. CIA radio station which operates under the sign of Radio Free Europe, for instance, tries to counterpose the interests of the CSSR and Poland in its broadcasts in Czech and Slovak.

The imperialists' propaganda campaign against the socialist countries has gone through various stages. We remember well the "theory" of the mid-sixties, when international detente was yielding its first fruits. In reply to our objective thesis on the impossibility of peaceful coexistence in the ideological sphere, Western theorists and statesmen alleged that the lessening of political tension was incompatible with ideological struggle. They tried to blackmail us with an imaginary alternative: Either detente, or the struggle of ideas. West German political scientist Klaus Mehnert said at that time: "Genuine peaceful coexistence presupposes ideological tolerance."

Imperialist circles themselves by no means followed such theses and did not intend for a moment to stop their fierce attacks on the socialist countries. Moreover, they redoubled their efforts in creating a gigantic apparatus capable of insuring aggressive propaganda action. In the United States, for instance, the information base serving the foreign policy interests of the military-industrial complex was reorganized with this in view. Having completed the restructuring and improving of technical propaganda facilities, the imperialists immediately forgot their own calls for "ideological tolerance" and for an "end to the struggle of ideas." On the contrary, they mobilized vast forces for subversive purposes.

Perhaps the biggest campaign was launched under the slogan of the "defense of human rights," in which the organizers unfortunately succeeded in involving some democratic, leftwing forces. [paragraph continues]

It seems they now want to outdo that propaganda campaign with unrestrained cries about the nonexistent threat of an "attack by Warsaw Pact countries on Western Europe" and with the utterly false campaign on the mythical "Soviet threat to the West." A vain attempt is being made to denigrate the significance and distort the meaning of the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin and to justify the need to deploy new American nuclear weapons in NATO states.

The socialist countries' mass information media are showing the whole world which side is telling the truth, in an active, aggressive spirit. They explain convincingly and patiently that real human rights can be and are insured only by a socialist society.

Bourgeois propaganda is getting bogged down in complaints about human rights, yet at the same time it tries with all its might, when that suits its purpose, to conceal the most flagrant violations of the most elementary rights. The mass crimes of the fascist Pinochet in Chile, the overthrown dictator Somoza in Nicaragua and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique thrown out of Kampuchea by the people arouse no propaganda zeal among the western mass information media. Yet a legitimate court in a socialist state only has to punish somebody for criminally opposing the law and society for western propagandists, right on cue, to raise an endless ballyhoo about "violation of human rights."

Naturally, the West's dirty slander campaigns make the process of relaxation of tension more complicated and difficult. They run counter to the task of deepening trust between peoples.

Not very long ago we in Czechoslovakia again witnessed western propaganda's strange concept of objectivity. A demonstration was held in London against anti-Czechoslovak attacks by the British press, television and radio. We were not surprised that the latter "failed to notice" this major demonstration. But that is not all. BBC television, which prides itself on its "impartiality and independence," did not even send Czechoslovak television material filmed at the demonstration which had been ordered commercially in advance. Obviously, in such cases bourgeois propagandists become very biased. The bourgeois mass information media either write a great deal (mainly lies) about our country or they keep silent about it.

We have proceeded and continue to proceed on the basis that peaceful coexistence does not mean reconciliation in the ideological sphere, still less the end of ideological struggle. Competition between the two opposing systems is inevitable. But the historical dispute between them can and must be resolved not by means of nuclear war but in the course of peaceful cooperation.

It must be noted that ideological struggle is distinct from cold war-style confrontation. It must not be confused with psychological warfare. The honest confrontation of ideas cannot be built on interference in the internal affairs of other states and peoples. It is time to put an end to "information imperialism."

We speak of this because the international climate and the resolution of mankind's most important problems largely depend on what information is disseminated across the globe and in what spirit it is prepared for the reader, listener or viewer.

The socialist countries' mass information media correctly and objectively publicize questions of international development in the interests of strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples. It is very important that in this work they draw new strength from the socialist community's common experience. The regular conferences of central committee secretaries from the fraternal countries communist and workers' parties on international and ideological questions have become an effective form of strengthening our collaboration. The meeting of this kind held in Berlin this year enriched us greatly. The conference participants defined pressing tasks in the ideological sphere, which have become a combat program for the activity of the mass information media in the USSR. We know that there are no ceasefires on the ideological struggle front.

COMMENTATOR HITS LINKING OF SALT II, EUROMISSILES PLANS

LD251449 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 43, 19 Oct 79 p 15 LD

[Vladlen Kuznetsov article: Under the rubric "Candor for Candor": "Paper Tiger' with Missiles for Teeth"]

[Text] Refusal by the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty would turn NATO into a "paper tiger" which would no longer be able to acquire new nuclear missiles from the Pentagon. Hans Apel, the FRG defense minister, expressed this opinion. A similar point of view is held by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown: Without ratification "it would be impossible to enlist the necessary support in Western Europe to deploy new ballistic and cruise missiles on the continent."

So, both interested parties are worried about the fate of the SALT II treaty. But only insofar as refusal by the Senate to ratify it might, in their opinion, interfere with providing new missile teeth for the NATO "Paper Tiger" (although, incidentally, no one considers NATO to be a "Paper Tiger").

The Pentagon-NATO program for missile deployment in no way follows on from the ratification of the SALT II treaty, as certain politicians in the NATO countries are trying to suggest. There is nothing absolute about this, though there is in the meaning and the logic of the treaty which imply not a spurring on of the arms race but its reduction in other directions. This is acknowledged both in Washington and in other NATO capitals, when they want to convince the public of their concern for a further curbing of the avalanche of arms and therefore take steps to protect the SALT II treaty from the "hawks". What follows on from the Salt II treaty is a move on to a new round of talks--SALT III. But the whole point is that both the Pentagon and NATO have a great desire to compensate for the Soviet-American accord on the limitation of strategic offensive arms by creating a new West European arsenal and firing range for nuclear missiles. It is not so important how they classify and interpret, as how they justify, its creation. We are speaking of a new complex of mass destruction weapons in one of the most heavily populated areas of the globe.

To call for the ratification of the SALT II treaty and at the same time for the missilization [raketizatsiya] of Western Europe is like extinguishing a burning fuse in one place, only to light it again in another. Someone who welcomes the establishment of parity in the sphere of strategic offensive weapons, yet at the same time tries to gain a military advantage in the related sphere of so-called Eurostrategic weapons, forces people to doubt his desire to put an end to the arms race. He can hardly count on people's trust.

There is neither reason nor justification for providing Western Europe with new destructive missiles, for the very simple reason that there is no danger to Western Europe and therefore also no need for it to "defend itself" from a non-existent threat. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a reputed authority in the military-strategic sphere, acknowledged this recently yet again. The Soviet Union, in his estimation, is striving toward a stable and secure situation and not toward war in Europe, nor is it hatching offensive plans.

Consent to the stationing of Pentagon missiles in Western Europe will become neither less dangerous nor more justified if accompanied by appeals in favor of the ratification of the SALT II treaty. Nobody will be granted an indulgence for the missile "sin" which NATO is about to commit.

The ratification of the SALT II treaty and a decision not to deploy new nuclear missiles in the area where both world wars started--that is the optimally constructive variant for the further development of the detente process. It is precisely toward this that the new proposals advanced by L. I. Brezhnev in his Berlin speech, are directed.

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES SOVIET PLANS FOR BRUSSELS FORUM

LD260258 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The forum of the European public of disarmament and security opens in Belgium on Friday. This is what Prof Vadim Zagladin, prominent Soviet public figure and member of parliament, has said on the occasion. He gave an interview to a Radio Moscow correspondent before the departure of the Soviet delegation:

[Zagladin--in Russian fading to English translation] We are going to Brussels, Vadim Zagladin says, to take part in another forum of the continent's champions of peace (? through) security and cooperation. This time we have a special mission to perform. This is determined by the present situation, which is unusual indeed. (?You see this is) sort of a turning moment when on the one hand there can be advance to lasting peace, to easing tensions, and on the other a course leading back to the cold war can be taken. This, the Soviet public figure notes, accounts for the importance of the tasks participants in the Brussels forum of the European public are facing.

Of course we understand that the problems we are going to discuss are of concern not only to the European nations. Indeed, the First and the Second World Wars originated in Europe, and heaven forbid that there should be another world war. It would involve still more countries and effect the destinies of the entire mankind. We have, therefore, common goals with all peace-loving forces. These are to consolidate the process of lessening tension in Europe, to secure a halt to the arms race imposed by imperialism, to check the level of military maneuvers in various parts of the world.

The main thing today is not to build up but to reduce the number of troops stationed in the different countries, seas and oceans. We are convinced that the road to this lies through the policy of lessening tension, the policy of ending the arms race, Vadim Zagladin stressed. It is the policy our party, our country, our allies the socialist countries are upholding directly. It is the policy in the name of which Leonid Brezhnev has come out with his well-known proposals in Berlin. And we now see our objective in acquainting circles of the public in Western Europe and the entire planet with these proposals. This is essential to do to promote the cause of durable peace and put an obstacle in the path of war.

CORRECTION TO BOVIN IZVESTIYA ARTICLE

To the article entitled "Proposals Demand 'Serious, Responsible Judgment,' Not Propaganda," published on page AA1 of the 24 Oct Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, add the following paragraph after paragraph three, p AA 8.

What was said in Berlin was said in a serious and responsible vein. And the Soviet Union has a right to expect serious and responsible judgments in response, and not pieces of propaganda. It is ultimately a question of Europe's destiny. This is a serious enough reason for being serious. One would like to hope that the "careful study" about which official representatives of NATO countries are making emphatic declarations will enable them ultimately to overcome the force of inertia and to respond positively to our manifestation of good will.

PRAVDA REPORTS APPEAL TO NATO BY WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD251525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Vitally Important Question"]

[Text] Prague, 17 October--A consultative meeting of representatives of the Warsaw Pact states' parliaments ended here today. Its participants adopted an appeal to the parliaments of the North Atlantic alliance countries.

Representatives of the Bulgarian National Assembly, the Hungarian National Assembly, the GDR Volkskammer, the Polish Sejm, the Rumanian Grand National Assembly, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Federal Assembly, the document states, address the parliaments of the North Atlantic alliance (NATO) countries at a crucial time when a question of vital importance to the peoples of Europe and the whole world is being resolved: Will there be a new twist in the spiral of the nuclear missile arms race with all the ensuing dangerous consequences, or will a dependable barrier be placed in the way of this and further progress be made along the path of strengthening peace inside and outside Europe?

It is a question of the plans being drawn up for the deployment of new types of American nuclear missile weapons on West European territory--plans designed to substantially change the strategic situation on the European continent, to disrupt the existing equilibrium of forces here and to try to insure NATO's military superiority.

Attempts by one side to achieve military superiority are known to have no chance of success. The socialist countries would be forced to take the necessary additional measures to insure their security. They would have no other way out.

It is perfectly clear, however, that if the NATO countries embark on the path of realizing the said plans, this will inevitably exacerbate the situation in Europe and complicate the whole international atmosphere in many ways. The allegations being spread in the West that the Soviet Union is building up its military might on the European continent on a scale not warranted by defense requirements have nothing to do with reality.

As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, once again declared most definitely in his 6 October Berlin speech, the Soviet Union does not seek military superiority; Soviet strategic doctrine has a strictly defensive thrust. This also applies in full to the Warsaw Pact states' organization as a whole. It has never been and is not their intention to threaten any state or group of states whatever.

Further concrete evidence of the Warsaw Pact states' love of peace and good will is provided by the decision adopted by the Soviet Union after consultations with the other Warsaw Pact states to reduce unilaterally the number of Soviet troops in central Europe.

We are sure that this major step, dictated by the sincere desire to end the deadlock in the many years of efforts to achieve military detente on the European continent, will be approved by the peoples of Europe and the whole world, the appeal points out. We urge the NATO countries' parliaments to evaluate properly the initiative shown by the socialist states and to induce their countries' governments to follow this good example.

The Warsaw Pact states also advocate the further broadening of confidence-building measures in Europe.

We urge the members of the NATO countries' parliaments, the appeal states, to raise their voices against the plans to deploy new types of American nuclear missile weapons on the European continent--plans whose implementation threatens a new exacerbation of the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

An appeal was also adopted to the parliaments of the world's countries.

WESTERN ATTACKS ON COMMUNIST PARTIES INTERNATIONALISM HIT

ID2410e5 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 2 Oct 79 p 2 ID

[Vladimir Shundeyev APN article: "Internationalism Is the Communists' Fighting Weapon"--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] For more than a century the world bourgeoisie has not left alone the idea of working people's international solidarity. Since the second decade of this century it has been afraid of every step by the international communist movement along the path of strengthening unity--steps invariably interpreted as "Moscow's intrigues."

Attacks on communists' internationalism are now a constant theme of the bourgeois mass media, where they arrive from the pages of theoretical publications. The desire to limit and, if possible, to downgrade the influence of the Marxist-Leninist ideas of internationalism has become an important component of imperialism's political strategy. Clichés are constantly injected into people's minds--they are told that internationalists are "bad patriots," that they are "disregarding the nation's interests in favor of the global tasks of world revolution" and that the communist parties' internationalism "undermine their own self-sufficiency and independence." Any discussion on nationalism and internationalism which arises in the workers movement is eagerly taken up by bourgeois propaganda and skillfully laced with the usual collection of clichés.

There is a glaring paradox here--the bourgeoisie displays "concern" for the independence of communist parties, which represent the most consistent force in the struggle against the capitalist system. What are the facts here?

First, let us recall that internationalism is not a new, much less an alien concept for the bourgeoisie. The very development of capitalism back in the 19th century revealed a trend toward the internationalization of society's material and spiritual life. This trend was based on the creation of the international unity of capital. The scale of international links among imperialist states, governments and bourgeois parties today has grown immeasurably: There, bodies try to coordinate their activity within an international framework.

The desire for joint action is characteristic of political parties and movements of all shades. There are extensive international contacts among Social Democrats in the socialist international. Trotskiyist-type currents have developed their activity within the Fourth International. However, all this does not alarm the capitalist world in the slightest. Its strategists are not concerned about the self-sufficiency or independence of the parties and currents making up the aforesaid associations. They are not concerned because those parties and currents represent no social danger to capitalism, do not threaten its foundations or its future but are substantially integrated within the system of "pluralist democracy," which conforms fully with the interests of state-monopoly capitalism.

The internationalism adopted by the working class and its vanguard, the communists, is another matter. The point is that the working class--the antipode of the bourgeoisie--can unify on a national as well as an international scale all the forces opposing the world of exploitation, for the sake of fulfilling its historical mission. That was the case during the first international association of working people--the Communist League--back in the mid-19th century. It is also the case today. The only difference is that the Communist forces in the world have strengthened and are continuing to strengthen with the consolidation of real socialism.

This, of course, is the reason for all the anxieties among the world bourgeoisie about the communists' international ideas and international actions. It is also the cause of its crocodile tears at the imaginary loss of independence and self-sufficiency by the communist parties holding internationalist standpoints.

The propaganda dish concocted by imperialism here varies, but it is always accompanied by the same anti-Soviet dressing. All the "misfortunes" which communist internationalism can inflict on the West are linked with the Soviet Union. It is strongly propounded that the very concept "proletarian internationalism" appeared only with the emergence of the world's first proletarian state and is linked with the need to defend it. Allegiance to the ideas of proletarian internationalism is equated with "submission to the CPSU's diktat."

Here is a typical example of such manipulation. The journal PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, published by the U.S. International Communication Agency (the former USIA), considered it necessary to devote a special issue to "Eurocommunism," giving it a profoundly reactionary, anticommunist interpretation. The subject collection is called: "Eurocommunism 1978." Incidentally, selections on this subject have recently been published in at least one of the six issues published every year.

What dictates the constant attention paid to this subject by the American foreign policy propaganda organ? The journal itself supplies the answer by particularly singling out in its description of "Eurocommunism" what the journal itself would like to regard as its main features. One such feature is the "tendency to reject Soviet hegemony in interparty relations." Conclusions are heaped up in order to create the impression that the "main communist parties" outside the Soviet bloc, rejecting this "hegemony," agree to "solidarity" with ruling communist parties "only to the extent that this is compatible with their strategic and ideological autonomy" (consequently only these parties, in the journal's opinion, can be considered independent). Here it is made known very clearly that just "main parties" have all but the dominant role in the communist movement, while all the rest are only "insignificant Western communist sects." It is these parties, so it is said, which prop up proletarian internationalism.

Such logical constructs are very characteristic of the Western mass information media. They show exactly what kind of "independence" for communist parties would suit bourgeois ideologists and politicians. The bourgeoisie would like to split the communist movement into national sections and be able to deal with isolated detachments of communists.

What is the attitude of the communist parties themselves to internationalism, to their self-sufficiency and independence? Let us look at the basic principles of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, as confirmed by historical practice.

"Internationalism," Lenin pointed out, "is in practice one thing and one thing only: selfless work on the development of the revolutionary movement and the revolutionary struggle in ONE'S OWN country and support (propaganda, sympathy, material support) for THE SAME STRUGGLE, the same line, and IT ALONE, in ALL countries without exception" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 31, p 170). This Leninist provision remains a cornerstone for Marxist-Leninists. V.I. Lenin always saw the essence of communists: internationalism in doing "the maximum that can be done in one country FOR the development, support and rousing of revolution IN ALL COUNTRIES (Complete Collected Works, Vol 37, p 304). Consequently there is no hint of counterposing the national and the international in Marxism-Leninism itself; on the contrary, it is a question of the organic unity of these two concepts. Both cosmopolitanism and nationalism bordering on sectarianism and self-isolation are equally alien to genuine internationalists.

Marxist-Leninist parties regard their political, ideological and organizational independence above all from a stance of class independence, having in mind its two main aspects:

The internal aspect: the party's situation in its country's political life, taking into account its historical and national interests and peculiarities;

The international aspect: international ties among communists and the working class.

The two aspects are inextricably linked. Firm and effective cooperation is only possible between independent and equal parties. The dialectical interconnection between the national and the international in the revolutionary movement is manifested particularly clearly in our time, when internal class struggle conditions are inextricably connected with the correlation of forces in the world arena and the international struggle for peace and social progress.

For communists, genuinely national interests are the interests of the working people and of the majority of the nation. In this respect each communist party is self-sufficient and independent above all of the bourgeoisie and bourgeois reformism in the political, organizational and ideological respects.

Of course, such independence of communist parties does not suit the bourgeoisie and is even called "internal political sectarianism." But communists, as is well known, are not sectarians. This is confirmed by their policy of class, antimonopoly alliances in many countries.

On the other hand, the accusations against communists of "lack of independence at an international level" are dictated by the bourgeoisie's ill-concealed desire to encourage precisely sectarian sentiments in the international communist movement. On this score Marxist-Leninist parties adhere to the clear position enshrined in the concluding document of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties (1976): "The conference participants stress their parties' firm determination to continue, on the basis of a policy line elaborated and adopted completely self-sufficiently and independently by each of them in accordance with their countries' socioeconomic and political conditions and national peculiarities, to wage a consistent struggle for the sake of achieving the goals of peace, democracy and social progress, which accords with the common interests of the working class, democratic forces and the people's masses in all countries."

The international nature of the communist and workers' movement itself excludes the possibility of sectarianism and isolationism on the part of its detachments. The working class's vital interests in the system of social production cannot give rise to isolation with respect to other countries' working people. Communists' internationalism is therefore also based on strict class positions.

An integral part of communists' international solidarity is collaboration between revolutionary forces in the nonsocialist part of the world and victorious socialism. The heroic Spanish people, the first to rise in armed struggle against fascism, know and understand the force of this solidarity. It is well known to the working people of Vietnam and Cuba, the patriots of Chile and Uruguay, Nicaragua and Haiti, Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to all fighters against imperialist reaction and aggression, against colonialism, racism and dictatorship. It is a truly great force. Despite attempts which have been going on unceasingly for many decades to undermine or even eradicate the working people's international unit, it remains an important factor in world social progress. Contemporaries remember history's verdict on the initiators and sponsors of the notorious Anti-Comintern Pact, and the fate of the various "crusades" against communists.

The international communist movement in all its diversity is growing stronger, and that is why communists' international ideas and actions continue to frighten the world bourgeoisie. This fear is intensified by the fact that in our time international solidarity is not simply the communists' slogan, but an effective weapon in the anti-imperialist struggle.

MOSCOW UNITED NATIONS ANNIVERSARY MEETING REPORTED

LD232132 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS--A meeting of Moscow public held today was devoted to the United Nations day and the opening of the week for disarmament. Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Aleksey Shitikov, speaking at the meeting, pointed out that in solving the vital problem of our time, the problem of disarmament, special responsibility lies on the United Nations. The Soviet public, he said, expresses the hope that the United Nations with the support of the widest peace forces will use its prestige to prevent further arms race, to vigorously promote the adoption of effective measures for disarmament. This road will enable the United Nations to implement its main aim, that of saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war. These aims are served by the new important peace proposals advanced in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the festivities in Berlin.

The USSR representative in the disarmament committee Viktor Israelyan said in the report at the meeting that question of enhancing the United Nations effectivity, of consolidating its role in international affairs always were and are in the sphere of attention of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU of the Soviet state. Not a single state in the world has made and is making such a great contribution to the solution of the problems of disarmament and of consolidation of international security as the Soviet Union, he said.

The participants in the meeting addressed a letter to the United Nations Secretary General, declaring for the enhancement of the role of this international organization in the consolidation of peace and international security, in support of the Soviet initiatives that are being discussed by the United Nations and new initiatives of the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA Editorial

LD250943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Curbing the Arms Race"]

[Text] The peoples of the world have no more important task than that of eliminating the threat of war and insuring lasting peace. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are pointing the way toward the solution of this task. To strive to end the arms race, which is dangerous to peace, and to move on to reducing stockpiles of weapons and to disarmament, to eliminate remaining hotbeds of war, to struggle to strengthen the detente process, to give every people the opportunity to determine their own destiny freely--such are the tasks set by the peace program put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress and further developed at the 25th Congress.

Political detente cannot be complete and lasting without military detente. Here the United Nations, which marks an important date today, is called upon to play an important role. On 24 October 1945 the UN Charter came into force, proclaiming the goal of saving future generations from the calamities of war. Since then this day has been marked annually as UN Day.

The correlation of forces in the world has changed radically. The socialist community countries' peace policy is exerting an increasing influence on the development of international relations. More than 100 young independent states have a vital interest in detente and disarmament. Favorable conditions are being created for stepping up the UN role in the struggle to insure lasting peace and for concrete steps to curb the arms race. This noble cause must be promoted not only by governments but by the public and people of good will in all countries. That is why the UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament and the WPC adopted a resolution to hold a disarmament action week on the anniversary of the coming into force of the UN Charter.

It is deeply symbolic that this year that date and the associated international action coincide with the discussion of the new foreign policy initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October. The Soviet Union has decided to unilaterally reduce its armed forces in central Europe by 20,000 men and to withdraw from there 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military hardware. We are prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear devices in our country's western regions if no additional such devices are deployed in West Europe. Reasserting its readiness immediately after the SALT II treaty comes into force to begin talks on SALT III, the USSR proposes to discuss within that framework the possibilities of limiting not only intercontinental arms, but other types as well--naturally, with strict observance of the principle of the sides' equal security.

In contrast to NATO plans providing for the deployment in West Europe of new types of strategic nuclear-missile weapons and thereby the exacerbation of military rivalry, the Soviet proposals present an opportunity for averting a new arms race spiral. This again shows who advocates international security and the elimination of the threat of war not in words but in deeds. "We are confident," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, "that this concrete new manifestation of the love of peace and the good will of the Soviet Union and its allies will be approved by the peoples of Europe and the world."

The Soviet initiatives confirm the consistency of our country's line of strengthening the process by relaxation of international tension and of its struggle against the arms race. From the earliest days of the existence of the United Nations the USSR advocated the complete and unconditional destruction of nuclear weapons, the most dangerous for mankind. Recently, from the high platform of the United Nations, the Soviet Government put forward proposals on ceasing production and gradually reducing stockpiles of all types of nuclear weapons, as far as their complete elimination, and on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union has proposed the conclusion of an international convention on the nonuse of nuclear weapons against those states which renounce their production and acquisition and do not have such weapons on their territory, and also urge that agreement be reached on not deploying nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are presently no such weapons. The Soviet proposal on concluding a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations is current. The question "Of the Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations" has been submitted by the USSR for examination at the current, 34th UN General Assembly session. Other initiatives by the socialist community countries also await positive resolution in the United Nations. They render it possible to hold concrete talks and take real steps in the sphere of arms limitation.

The new Soviet proposals are very timely. They are aimed at lessening military confrontation, consolidating political detente and bringing about the transition to military detente on the European continent, where World War II broke out 40 years ago and where the fate of international peace is largely determined today. The path is opening up toward constructive dialog intended to give the peoples lasting peace and reliable security. And those who today, in the West or the East, try under various invented pretexts to rekindle the arms race appear before the entire world as irresponsible dabblers in politics. By consigning the lofty principles of the UN Charter to oblivion they bring to future generations the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

With mass demonstrations, petitions and energetic actions the world public has already stayed the hand of those who were trying to foist neutron weapons and other lethal weapons on the peoples. On UN day, and at the start of the disarmament action week, the CPSU Central Committee slogans addressed to all people of good will have a topical ring:

--Peoples of the World, Step Up the Struggle for the Ending of the Arms Race, for Disarmament; the Elimination of the Threat of a New World War and the Deepening of the Relaxation of International Tension.

Expose the Intrigues of the Forces of Imperialism and Hegemonism, Militarism and Revanchism--Enemies of Peace and the Peoples' Security.

SOVIET UNITED NATIONS DELEGATE'S REMARKS REPORTED

Commitment to Human Rights

LD260706 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 26, TASS--The implementation of international cooperation in promoting and developing respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the main aims proclaimed by the United Nations Charter. This cooperation whose development can be particularly fruitful in conditions of a vigorous struggle for peace, for the relaxation of international tension and disarmament must be implemented on the basis of complete equality and absolute non-interference of countries in each other's internal affairs. These conclusions are made by participants in the debate in the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly where the question of the United Nations role in the effective implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms is being discussed.

"The care about real ensurance of human rights and freedoms is at the basis of the activity of the Soviet state from the very first day of its existence," said Permanent Representative of the USSR at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy. "The vivid manifestation of this concern is the constitution of the USSR which brings to a higher, qualitatively new level the rights and freedoms of each citizen and of the people as a whole and guarantees reliably their implementation". The Soviet representative stressed that the USSR declares for equal international cooperation in the sphere of observance of human rights.

PRAVDA Report

LD251313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, Ye. Rusakov report: "The Transition From Words to Deeds"]

[Excerpt] New York, 21 October--In the First Committee of the 34th UN General Assembly session O. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, spoke in the discussion on disarmament questions. Life itself and the entire development of international events, he said, advance the limitation of the arms race and disarmament into the foreground in world policy as the most important problem. The deliverance of world civilization from the devastating consequences of nuclear war and the insuring of genuine security and a peaceful future for all peoples depend on the resolution of this problem.

The Soviet Union, for its part, is fully determined to consistently move, jointly with other countries, toward halting the arms race, toward dismantling the war machine piece by piece and reducing states' arsenals to universal and complete disarmament.

Unfortunately the opponents of detente and disarmament have not laid down their arms. Serious concern is inspired by the dangerous plans for deploying new types of nuclear-missile weapons on West European territory. The implementation of these designs would substantially change the strategic situation on the continent.

In conclusion O. Troyanovskiy stressed the importance of the signing of the SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States, and also examined in detail the broad program initiated by the Soviet Union aimed at banning the testing and use of nuclear weapons and limiting the arms race.

PRAVDA REPORTS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AFRICA EXPERTS

LD250915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Conference of Africanists"]

[Text] The All-Union "Africa in the Modern World" conference opened in Moscow 15 October. Soviet specialists and their colleagues from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia are exchanging views on topical questions relating to the social, economic and political development of the countries of Africa and on the problems of the history and international relations of the states of this continent.

Representatives of African countries' diplomatic missions in the USSR are taking part in the conference's work.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. OIL SHORTAGE, MONOPOLIES PROFITS

LD251130 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

["Pleasing Oil Monopolies"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--TASS commentator, Natalya Zinovyeva, writes:

The Joint Economic Committee of the United States Congress issued a report which, among other things, alleges that the Soviet Union will be threatened by an oil shortage in the next several years and that it may be converted from a major exporter into an importer of oil. Regarding this report one might think that the energy crisis had hit the Soviet Union and not the United States and other Western countries.

The question arises: What is the cause of such "forecasts"?

It would seem that the time is now just right for American economists to thoroughly explore ways of overcoming the shortage of energy resources in their own country instead of engaging in idle talk concerning "future" shortages in the USSR and the American energy situation is really serious. None other but President Jimmy Carter declared not long ago that the struggle against energy difficulties is a struggle for the freedom and independence of America as a nation. And he had very weighty reasons for such a statement. The United States population suffers countless difficulties due to the energy crisis. Fresh in memory are still the "gas riots" with their passions and victims. Pessimistic moods in the United States are becoming much stronger with the approach of winter.

Here are some statements by Americans on this issue. John O'Leary, a former assistant secretary for energy, said that this winter many Americans would have to choose between food or heat. Merrow, the Hartford (Connecticut) City Council Energy Coordinator said that they were already confronted by a very acute crisis. He added that the small frost in that district in October had already created an acute problem of heating for the apartments of the poor. William Roth, Republican senator from Delaware, said: "It soon will be cheaper to burn dollar bills than home heating oil". A report of the National Urban League Negro organization stated that many families in the northeast in coming months would have to make the difficult choice between food, homes or heat.

The desperate attempts by the authorities to find a way out of the crisis encounter fierce resistance from the oil monopolies and their powerful lobby. It is only for the oil magnates that the word "oil" is not associated with any troubles. For them it sounds like sweet music. Cleverly exploiting the energy crisis, they are deliberately holding back oil and oil products, making fabulous profits. Such an operation which they conducted last summer went down in the history of the United States as the "great robbery". The figures on profits in the third quarter of this year, just published, speak of another record growth of profits of the oil monopolies by 50-134 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year.

It is not surprising that President Carter's 142,000 million dollars energy program, envisaging as main source of financing a tax on superprofits of oil monopolies, was given a hostile reception and encountered resistance by this or that sector of big capital which through its lobby in Congress succeeded in preventing its adoption. The issue of the report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress with its "forecasts" concerning a possible oil shortage in the USSR has obviously been prompted by propaganda purposes--to divert attention from the aggravating energy crisis in the United States, to make Americans believe that their own troubles would hit other countries in the future. What a weak consolation!

HOUSE REVERSES DECISION ON GAS PRICE CONTROLS

LD251108 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 25, TASS--The House of Representatives of the United States Congress modified its former position and went on record in favour of retaining gasoline price control until the autumn of 1981. The results of the vote cancelled the previous decision of the House on lifting gasoline price control which had been endorsed but a fortnight ago.

It is said here that this "zigzag" was due to purely political considerations and called upon to prevent an explosion of dissatisfaction of the American public resenting the open profiteering of the oil monopolies on the energy crisis at the expense of consumers and the direct complicity of the United States ruling quarters with the "oil magnates".

Statistics, published a few days ago, reveal that oil monopoly profits in the third quarter went up 50-134 percent as compared with the corresponding period last year. The profits of the biggest American monopolies Exxon, Gulf Oil and Mobil Oil, specifically, were particularly big, in some cases surpassing the record mark of 1,000 million dollars for the quarter.

Extension of gasoline price control does not hurt the interests of big capital in any way. Thus, it does not affect a recent decision by the United States President "gradually" to lift all restrictions on the production of oil in the United States which holds out profits of many thousands of millions of dollars to oil business. Neither does it affect the prices of oil for heating, which are still "free" of any government control. Lastly, this formal decision does not prevent the monopolies from further skyrocketing prices. In the last four years, when control existed, gasoline prices were more than doubled. Representative James Courter had had to admit that government control, unfortunately, did not prevent price increases.

U.S. MILITARY DOCTRINES BECOMING 'MORE AGGRESSIVE'

LD251718 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

["Dangerous Doctrines"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct, TASS--Igor Orlov, TASS political observer, writes:

Two facts that have just been reported from Washington give a graphic illustration of the nature of the military doctrines which are being more and more persistently followed by the U.S. ruling circles who are obsessed with plans which are expansionist and hegemonist in their essence. The Senate has approved the bill for the purchase of new weapons worth the huge sum of $41.4 billion, including $2.1 billion for the construction of the new nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz. At the same time the House of Representatives has earmarked $57 million for work connected with the program for the creation of the latest mobile based intercontinental ballistic missile MX, which will in all (according to preliminary calculations) cost $30-35 billion. Let us recall that the Pentagon's record budget in the 1980 fiscal year will exceed $141 billion.

In the light of this latest information, Moscow, as well as the capitals of other peace-loving states, cannot but pay attention to the fact that the U.S. Armed Forces are being more and more distinctly drawn up in accordance with an aggressive military doctrine.

Evidence of this is not only the abovementioned program for the creation of the system of MX mobile missile complexes. Some days ago reports appeared that strategic missile submarines with the new Trident-1 missile left on combat training. It is known that tests are being completed and preparations have been made to arm cruise missiles with a range of up to 2,600 km. The creation is being completed of new head sections with a more powerful nuclear charge for the Minuteman intercontinental missiles. Intensive development is being carried out for mass strike weapons based on new principles of action.

Public opinion, especially in Europe, is seriously alarmed by the U.S. plans for the creation and advancement toward the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of new systems of medium-range weapons destined to fulfill strategic tasks. At present Washington is intensifying pressure on its West European allies in favor of the deployment on their territory of these new U.S. weapons, which for propaganda purposes they are trying to portray as some sort of "modernization" or "bringing arms up to strength" [dovooruzheniye]. It is difficult, however, to conceal that it is a question of an attempt to change the strategic situation in Europe in favor of NATO.

In connection with this, many senior politicians are paying attention to the inescapability of the dangerous consequences of turning Western Europe into a launching site for U.S. strategic weapons. It is precisely because of this that they are resolutely expressing themselves against the vital interests of the peoples of the West European countries who are being sacrificed for the sake of the Pentagon's "modernized" military doctrines, which are becoming more and more aggressive.

U.S. SEEN PURSUING GREAT-POWER 'HEGEMONISM'

LD251209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "Miasma of Hegemonism"]

[Excerpts] Mankind has seen for itself, not only in theory but in practice and to its great cost, that the policy of hegemonism is a tremendous evil. Hegemonism is based on the false conviction of a particular country's ruling circles of its exclusiveness and consequent "right" to rule other countries and create prosperity for itself at those countries' expense. Clearly even in theory hegemonism sharply contradicts the UN Charter, which makes equality the first principle of relations between states. Indeed, it would scarcely be possible if this were not so to speak of the United Nations as a worldwide forum of the states belonging to it.

In practice mankind has or at least ought to have seen for itself long ago the colossal evil of hegemonism, since the bearers of this senseless idea are inclined to seek dominion by any means, not even excluding outright military action. Japanese hegemonism existed in the world on the formula "all points of the compass under one roof." True, in the early stages hegemonism dreamed of winning supremacy only in Asia and the west Pacific, since to achieve more was way beyond its powers. It was based mainly on the "samurai spirit." But even that was enough to justify putting to the sword a vast territory with an equally vast population.

Nor is there any need to say a lot about Hitler's hegemonism. USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko gave a timely reminder in his speech at the 34th UN General Assembly Session that "Our people gave 20 million human lives to overturn Hitler's plans to establish world rule and to bury hegemonism in its fascist form." And although Hitler mainly threatened Europe, he would not of course have limited himself to Europe's borders had he not been stopped by the Soviet people and the progressive forces of mankind. It is no accident that he dreamed of a campaign against India....

In fact U.S. ruling circles pin their hopes mainly on their material--military and economic--strength. "The peace which we enjoy," the head of the present U.S. administration said recently, "is the peace of the strong." This is the entire essence of the U.S. hegemonists' philosophy. They persistently instill this idea in U.S. citizens. That way it is easier to increase military expenditure and easier to make Americans support the hegemonists' foreign adventures. Characteristic in this respect is a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown in an interview with U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. "I think," he said, "that we are getting over the Vietnam trauma in the sense of antiwar attitudes." From this it can be seen that the "peace of the strong" is a peace for the United States at the cost of other peoples' sufferings. Who are or will be hitched to the "American ideal" by force of arms. The U.S. leaders view antiwar attitudes as the negative consequences of the Vietnam adventure preventing the implementation of their hegemonist plans.

These hegemonist plans are built on the "teaching" that all foreign countries must serve the needs of U.S. imperialism. If they oppose this U.S. policy, armed force will be used against them on the basis of that same U.S. "exclusiveness" and self-imposed "responsibility" for world affairs. "For many years the United States has been a truly global power...." The U.S. head of government asserts. "We have an important historical responsibility for maintaining peace in East Asia, the Near East and the Persian Gulf and in our own hemisphere." But what is life for other peoples?

"U.S. military power must be capable of defending our most important interests abroad, including three vitally important strategic zones outside our hemisphere: Western Europe, the Near East and the Far East. That means that we must guarantee the potential and the facilities for transferring our power where it is needed, and do this in a suitable form and at a suitable level of intensity." These are the words of Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser. Again the question arises: What about the rest of the world? In the U.S. ruling circles' opinion, does the rest of the world have the right to safeguard its own security independently of the United States?

What all this is needed for was stated most succinctly by Michael T. (Klare) director of the U.S. research program "militarism and disarmament." In the French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE he wrote: "Ultimately the role of the U.S. intervention forces is to prevent any changes in the international political and economic order which could create a prolonged threat to U.S. prosperity."

Consequently, U.S. hegemonism is not only presenting a threat of great disasters for mankind by its aggressive military orientation. It is already a big obstacle in the way of the independent development of the world's countries, attempting to preserve at their expense the relative prosperity of the United States itself. It is poisoning the atmosphere with its propaganda, which is constantly helping to create new centers of military tension and impeding the elimination of existing conflict situations. The hegemonism of the U.S. ruling classes supports everything reactionary in the world, as long as this helps to asserts its global rule.

It would be wrong to suppose that U.S. hegemonist aspirations extend only to the countries of Asia, Africa or Latin America. No, the United States also extends its tentacles to the European countries, including those which are its allies. In Western Europe too the United States tries to maintain its prosperity at the expense of the West European peoples.

U.S. hegemonism is preventing Western Europe from marching along the path defined at the Helsinki conference by trying to force it to deploy the new medium-range U.S. nuclear missile weapons.

Apart from anything else, does this not conceal the desire to create a crisis situation to deflect retaliatory measures from the United States itself and force its allies to bear all the consequences of the formula "all action causes reaction...."

U.S. hegemonism, which has assumed the form of global hegemonism, is literally threatening all countries and peoples. That is why, as A.A. Gromyko said on the Soviet Union's behalf at the 34th UN General Assembly Session, "The time has come for all UN member states to take an unambiguous stance with regard to hegemonism--to condemn it, and to bar the way to any hegemonist impulses in world affairs. Its inadmissibility must be promoted to the rank of a principle which must be unconditionally observed."

U.S. SHOWS OF STRENGTH 'RETURN TO GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY'

LD251549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov article: "Claim to Hegemonism"]

[Text] It looks as though the United States has stepped up its show of military strength in various parts of the world. The provocative landing of a Marine force at the Guantanamo Base on Cuban territory; the buildup of the military presence in the Indian Ocean, where a task force of warships has been moved; the intensive maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the "training" transfer of troops across the Atlantic to West Europe; the participation of U.S. servicemen in maneuvers by the ANZUS bloc--such is the scale of the Pentagon's "military muscle flexing," as the New York TIMES calls this sort of saber rattling.

The U.S. actions, the Malagasy news agency notes, are nothing other than a return to gunboat policy. These actions have been undertaken at a time when the socialist community countries have come out with specific and important new initiatives in the disarmament sphere. These actions, supremely irresponsible and shortsighted, the agency points out, attest yet again from where really stems the threat to peace and security.

The foreign mass news media and statesmen and public figures of a number of countries, commenting extensively on the USSR's new peace initiatives, are remarking that the United States now appears in an even more unseemly light. Attempts by U.S. propaganda to present matters as though the United States should "show the world" that it is "strong not only in weapons and soldiers but also in national will" in order to "prevent a war" convince no one.

Someone needed the "military muscle flexing" precisely at a time when the United Nations is discussing the question "On the Inadmissibility of a Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations" placed on the agenda on the proposal of the USSR and the Soviet draft world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. This is not fortuitous.

Bellicose circles in the United States, the world press notes, are reluctant to renounce their claims to world hegemony and are not abandoning their hopes that the Pentagon will continue to be able to play the role of world gendarme wherever the interests of the U.S. monopolies demand. Claims of this sort are extremely dangerous, for they lead to the deterioration of the political climate of the world.

U.S. PLAN FOR BASES IN SAUDI ARABIA EXAMINED

LD252304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has officially informed Congress of its intention to build a new network of airbases, other military sites and communications in Saudi Arabia. In all, the military personnel which the Pentagon plans to dispatch to that country will carry out a volume of work to the tune of $1.5 billion. At the same time the American military department proposes to supply Riyadh with another 60 modern fighters.

The American military's plans, writes our commentator, show that the United States is embarking on an active expansion of its military presence in the Persian Gulf region. It began effectively in February of this year, after the visit there by Brown, the U.S. defense secretary. The emissary from Washington then expressed the American administration's deep concern over the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, which had been a loyal champion of American interests in that part of the world, which is of great strategic significance and very rich in oil reserves.

As we can see, Washington is now trying to give Saudi Arabia a special role in its plans, the role of gendarme, which was formerly obediently fulfilled by Iran. The Pentagon's statement accompanying the notification of Congress stresses that Saudi Arabia remains as before, a substantial element in the achievement of the foreign policy goals of the United States.

Being an important state both from the economic and from the political point of view for America, Saudi Arabia, according to the plans of the transatlantic strategists, should watch over the West's interests and counter the growth of the Soviet Union's authority in the region, and in particular insure the security of the moderate regimes in the Arab world and finally take part in the implementation of a Near East settlement favorable to Washington. It is precisely in the hope of Riyadh pursuing such a policy that Washington is earnestly cramming it with the latest weapons.

Washington is implementing this dangerous political course in accordance with the so-called doctrine of rapid reaction, adopted by the United States, which is being presented by American propaganda as some kind of display of concern to safeguard a Near East settlement and sea communications. In actual fact it is a matter of creating new strongpoints for the NATO military, with the aid of which it hopes to exert pressure on the states of that part of the world.

IZVESTIYA DENIES CARIBBEAN IS 'SPHERE OF SPECIAL U.S. CONCERN'

LD251529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[O. Anichkin article under rubric "On International Topics": "Policy of Threats and Pressure"]

[Text] Reports from the United States indicate that the Pentagon is continuing large-scale naval maneuvers in the Caribbean involving 16 ships of the U.S. Atlantic fleet, including the nuclear-powered [as published] aircraft Forrestal. To conclude these maneuvers, which have been announced as lasting 2 weeks, it is planned to put an American force ashore.

It is a question of landing marines 17 October at the American base at Guantanamo--Cuban territory occupied by the United States against the will of the Cuban people.

Three U.S. Navy landing ships have already left the port of Morehead City [North Carolina] and set course for the Caribbean. On board the helicopter carrier Nassau, which was launched only 5 months ago, and the amphibious ships Plymouth Rock and Spartanburg County are approximately 2,000 marines, who will make the provocative landing in the Guantanamo region and stay there, it is assumed, until mid-November. The members of the landing force being transferred to this American base are part of the 2d Marine Corps Division and are armed with tanks, howitzers, antitank guns, mortars, heavy machineguns and other military hardware. As the American press points out, this is "the U.S. Marines' biggest operation since the Vietnam war."

The provocative show of strength is being directed by the Caribbean operations command which has just been set up by decisions of the President at the Key West Naval Base (Florida). Defense Secretary H. Brown, who recently made an "inspection tour" to this base, declared that the purpose of these maneuvers is to "show the U.S. combat potential in the Caribbean region, which is historically a sphere of special U.S. concern."

All this information clearly shows why a vociferous and hysterical campaign against Cuba has been raised recently in the United States. The pseudocrisis created by Washington and the myth about a threat to the United States were needed to justify American interference in the affairs of those countries in the Caribbean region and Central America whose policy is not to U.S. liking. This provocative saber rattling is above all directed against Cuba.

However much Washington might now deny that the United States is pursuing "gunboat diplomacy" in the Caribbean, the facts indicate something quite different. In fact it is a manifestation of crude blackmail, threats and intimidation against sovereign states, and no references to "spheres of special American concern" can justify the essence of U.S. policy in this region.

By making itself at home in this region the United States is, in the end, creating a new hotbed of tension, turning the Caribbean basin into a powder keg with all the ensuing consequences. This cannot fail to arouse serious world public concern.

BRZEZINSKI TO HEAD U.S. DELEGATION TO ALGERIA

ID251436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Reuter--U.S. President Carter has appointed Brzezinski, his assistant for national security affairs, the head of a delegation going to Algeria. It has been announced officially that this delegation will take part in the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution on 1 November. However, political observers think that Brzezinski will try to exert pressure on the Algerian Government and to justify the U.S. decision to provide extensive arms supplies to Morocco to be used against the POLISARIO Front in Western Sahara.

WESTERN, U.S. ACTIONS IN MAGHREB EXACERBATE SITUATION

ID250944 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "U.S. Interference in the Maghreb"]

[Text] Reports from Washington state that President Carter has decided to increase the U.S. military presence in the Maghreb. An AFP report says that Morocco will receive large quantities of U.S. equipment, including helicopters, aircraft and armored cars to be used in Saharan conditions.

Congress must approve or reject this White House initiative within 30 days. The view among ruling U.S. quarters and members of Congress is that the debate over this initiative will be difficult because it involves the United States in a new armed conflict. Senator [as heard] Stephen Solars, who recently paid an exploratory visit to Morocco and Algeria and met POLISARIO representatives, expressed confidence that an increased U.S. presence in the Maghreb will not bring an end to the war; on the contrary it will escalate military operations in the region.

A number of U.S. observers close to the administration do not conceal the fact that President Carter's decision is aimed at certain political objectives, primarily the consolidation of U.S. positions in the region and the achievement of realistic means for the exercise of pressure on all countries of the Maghreb.

Naturally, statements of U.S. Government officials and those of the U.S. press do not provide an objective evaluation of increased U.S. interference in the Western Sahara conflict. Nevertheless, even these statements are sufficient for one to imagine the possible consequences of this step. The Western Sahara problem is an acute and sensitive problem; its solution is not easy. But does anyone dare to oppose the position that this conflict should be solved primarily by the forces involved in the conflict? Any foreign interference will certainly lead to a deterioration of the political situation, the escalation of military operations and its dangerous internationalization, a development which would greatly harm the countries of the Maghreb.

This is shown by many similar conflicts. The danger of foreign interference in the Western Sahara problem is becoming more and more realistic. Military delegations from France and the United States have never visited Morocco in such numbers. Each delegation offers its help, but will this assistance be unbiased? It is doubtful. History has never witnessed unbiased aid from the capitalist West.

It is significant that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, who has become hated in the Arab world, did not miss the chance to say that he had sent advisers, army units and weapons to Morocco to defend what he called "Western ideals." Naturally, President as-Sadat has biased objectives in Morocco. He strives to escape the isolation which occurred as a result of the capitulationist line in his Middle East policy. Despite the fact that Moroccan Foreign Minister Boucetta recently said that getting military aid from Egypt would not mean a review of the Baghdad agreements, it seems that there are people in Cairo who have not lost the hope of drawing Morocco into its political games.

It is regrettable that there are people in Morocco who do not hesitate to internationalize the Western Sahara problem or benefit from it to undermine the friendly Soviet-Moroccan relations. Ahmad Alawi, the former information minister and general manager of the pro-government newspaper, MATIN DE SAHARA, is now trying to convince his readers that the Western Sahara problem is a result of the plots of world communism and the Soviet Union. He has called on the entire Western world to enter the struggle and make Morocco and anti-communist arena. Only fools can consider this stupidity. Although Ahmad Alawi's hostile attitude toward the USSR is well known, it has special seriousness in this case.

Of course, we do not believe that such an article can harm Soviet-Moroccan relations which have stood the test of time. Also, we do not believe that the claims of the author regarding Soviet interference can be taken seriously by anyone, because good Soviet-Morocco relations are developing in the interests of both countries. At the same time the fact that publication of such an article may be regarded as the official view cannot be ignored. All these facts indicate categorically the dangerous course of developments in the Maghreb. Naturally, this is causing anxiety among all the friends of the peoples of the Arab Maghreb.

U.S. 'RAPID REACTION FORCE' CALLED INSTRUMENT OF BLACKMAIL

LD260045 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Now a comment from Radio Moscow's writer on military affairs, Col Aleksey Leontyev:

The other day, the Pentagon was ordered to go ahead with the formation of a so-called rapid reaction force intended as an instrument of blackmail and intimidation against sovereign nations. So far, a task force is being set up which will be 11,000 men strong. According to the American press, it will include the 82nd Airborne and 101st Air Mobile Divisions, as well as other contingents of the armed forces and the Marines. The corps will be supported by 5 or 6 air wings, each having 72 to 125 planes. All this force can still be further strengthened by one or two aircraft carrier groups, a squadron of surface vessels and landing craft.

The personnel is being trained in America's southern states, which have climatic conditions similar to those in the Middle East. Named as a possible theater of its operations are also Africa, Southeast Asia, the Far East, the Caribbean basin, Central and South America. United States Defense Secretary Harold Brown has announced that the new strike force will be on the alert for employment in any area other than Europe.

The corps has already been called a rapid deployment force. Three hundred transport military planes have already been set aside for carrying troops to any hot spot, that is, areas engaged in the anti-imperialist struggle. The aim of the invasion force would not only be the capturing of oil producing regions but also protection of the United States' interests and toppling governments that don't suit Washington, as well as bolstering those which are to its liking. Such are the plans of the American administration. To exercise police functions, a far-flung network of war bases and bridgeheads is being established far and wide. Naval forces are being centered near the borders of Asian, African and Latin American nations. A few days ago, a U.S. Naval force appeared in the Indian Ocean. It has seven vessels with the Midway aircraft carrier at the head. This task force, which also includes cruisers and destroyers, will hold military exercises and visit a number of ports in the coastal countries. In the offing is a steep increase in the . er of vessels cruising the Indian Ocean and it is planned to set up in the more distant future the 5th United States fleet. The chief base for this fleet and for the deployment of the rapid reaction force in this part of the world is assigned to the Diego Garcia Island, where hectic construction is underway of a naval port, airfield, fuel depot, ammunition dumps and other facilities. It is from here that Washington wants to dictate its will to the nations of the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia and East Africa.

U.S. air and naval bases, as well as those for the rapid reaction force, are also being built in European NATO member states, in the Arab East, in Israel, the Persian Gulf area, Japan, South Korea and Australia. The Pentagon also brandishes arms in the Caribbean. It builds up forces, conducts exercises and maneuvers--all this accompanied by threats against independent states. As a show of force, 2,200 American Marines landed in the Guantanamo Base in Cuba and were issued orders to hold exercises for a whole month. Firearms will also be used during these exercises.

The provocative acts of the United States aggravate international tensions and pose a serious threat to peace and the independence of developing nations, cause anger and indignation the world over. The Pentagon is playing with fire when it tries to use its police task force and aircraft carriers to crush the nations' desire for peace, independence and progress when it tries to deprive them of their right to be the masters of their own natural wealth. But the Pentagon forgets that times have changed. The colonialists can no longer foist their will on other nations, so the Pentagon is pursuing unrealistic goals.

JAPANESE POLICE CALL SOVIET DEFECTOR 'INTELLIGENCE AGENT'

OW251153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 25 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 25, KYODO--Soviet correspondent Stanislav A. Levtchenko who sought asylum in the United States is a "highly trained intelligence agent," Japanese police said Thursday.

Levtchenko, correspondent for the NOVOYE VREMYA (NEW TIMES) magazine, went to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo Wednesday, expressed his intention to seek asylum in the United States and left for America the same night, police authorities said. They said Levtchenko, 38, refused to meet with Soviet Embassy officials, a practice Soviet citizens wishing to seek asylum in other countries while in Japan normally go through.

In describing Levtchenko as a "highly trained intelligence agent who spoke fluent Japanese," police authorities said it is common that Soviet journalists are "legal intelligence agents."

Japanese police asked Levtchenko before he left Tokyo what was his real profession. The Russian was reported to have replied that he was a journalist. But authorities said he was in reality an intelligence agent who was believed to have gone to the United States with information on the Soviet Union.

Levtchenko reportedly insisted he did not want to see Soviet Embassy staffers and left for the United States the same day he sought asylum in America.

He had been in Tokyo for four years as the magazine's correspondent. But he visited Japan four or five times as an interpreter before 1975, police said.

Wife's Return to USSR

OW261233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 26 Oct 79 OW

[Excerpt] Narita, Chiba Pref, Oct 26 KYODO--The wife of a Tokyo based Soviet journalist who defected to the United States Wednesday night left Narita Airport for Moscow Friday afternoon.

Mrs Stanislav A. Levtchenko, 39, was closely surrounded by Soviet Embassy personnel until shortly before she boarded an Aeroflot plane around 1 p.m.

Mrs Levtchenko left for Moscow on her own accord, the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo said.

Levtchenko had lived in Japan for four years. His son is in Moscow.

25 OCT PLENARY MEETING OF USSR, PRC DELEGATIONS REPORTED

LD251620 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--A plenary meeting of the government delegations of the USSR and the PRC was held today. The Soviet delegation substantiated in detail the draft declaration tabled at the talks by it on the principles of mutual relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chinese People's Republic.

PRAVDA ASSAILS PRC THREATS AGAINST SRV

LD251551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov commentary: "Maestros of Provocation"]

[Text] It has long been known that detente as the main trend in the development of international relations has not been to the liking of Beijing politicians. What they would like most of all is to exacerbate the situation in the world at any price.

It is with the greatest zeal that the Maoists strive to inflame the atmosphere in Southeast Asia. They do not want to acknowledge the fact that the Vietnamese people, after successfully rebuffing Beijing's military aggression, are calmly and confidently treading their own road and purposefully implementing an independent foreign policy. The Maoist detest the friendship between the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Not a day passes without threats against the SRV emanating from Beijing. Deng Xiaoping is particularly eager in this regard. In a recent interview with the Japanese newspaper, ASAHI, the deputy premier of the PRC State Council irritably stated: "It is impossible to watch indifferently while the SRV does its own thing." He also declared: "Today I can only say this: The PRC reserves the right to use sanctions against Vietnam."

The lie of "Vietnamese expansion in Southeast Asia" is repeated regularly in Beijing. Yet this lie and slander about Vietnam will fool no one. The countries of Southeast Asia are indeed threatened with expansion, but not from the SRV. It is Beijing which pursues a hegemonist policy in the region. The newspaper NOVOSTI MONGOLII recently recalled with full justification: "From 1955 on Beijing declared its borders with 14 neighboring countries to be 'disputed'".

It is Beijing which is trying to incite one Southeast Asian state against another, for example Thailand against Vietnam. Things reached a pitch recently when the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY announced: "Thailand is prepared to fight to the last man" with Vietnam.

Regarding Maoist threats against the SRV, it would not be irrelevant to remember how pitifully the recent armed aggression against Vietnam ended for the PRC.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS REACTIONS TO SOVIET-JAPANESE ECONOMIC TIES

LD251359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura "Rejoinder": "Without Bothering About the Truth"]

[Text] Tokyo--The latest meeting of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on business cooperation recently completed its work in Moscow. The news of the economic forum' outcome was greeted with great satisfaction in Japan.

There were, however, some disgruntled people. True, not in Japan itself, but abroad. In Beijing, to be more precise: A commentary disseminated by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, couched in the spirit--traditional for Beijing propaganda--of falsifying the nature of international relations, distorting the facts and offering them in completely upside-down form, attempts to persuade readers that the Soviet Union is seeking to place Soviet-Japanese economic relations "at the service of its aggressive expansionist policy."

The desire to distort not only the nature but also the content of business contacts between the USSR and Japan is clear, as the saying goes, to the naked eye. Only a complete ignoramus or a deliberate falsifier can pass off an "an intensification of aggressiveness" projects scheduled for implementation such as cooperation in starting the expolitation of timber resources, the modernization and building of pulp and paper industry enterprises and the expansion of port facilities for handling purely commercial cargoes.

The reaction of the Beijing Propaganda Department to the Soviet-Japanese economic meeting is nothing more than Beijing's latest attempt to cause discord in relations between the USSR and Japan and to cloud these relations by fueling groundless suspicions. In setting itself these objectives, Chinese propaganda is not longer discriminating as to its means and, of course, does not bother about the truth.

DPRK STATEMENT ON ROK DISTURBANCES CALLS ON PAK TO RESIGN

LD251559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Statement Adopted"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 October--An extraordinary expanded session of the Korean United Democratic Fatherland Front [as published] Central Committee has been held here. Representatives of Korea's democratic parties and organizations discussed the situation which has arisen in recent days in South Korea, where the people's masses are increasingly advocating the restoration of democracy and an end to American imperialism's domination in the country.

The session adopted a Korean United Democratic Fatherland Front Central Committee statement stressing that the demonstrations by patriotic youth which began in the South Korean city of Pusan have developed into mass disturbances.

The Korean United Democratic Fatherland Front Central Committee demanded that suppression of the democratic movement in South Korea cease immediately and that the people's masses' demand be met that Pak Chong-hui, boss of the puppet clique, resign immediately.

The U.S. authorities, the statement stressed, also bear responsibility for the events occuring in South Korea, since they support the repressive regime in every way possible and assist the Seoul dictator's policy aimed at splitting the country. The United States must withdraw its troops immediately from the Korean Peninsula and end support and aid to its puppets.

Pyongyang Demonstration

LD251357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy: "Mass Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of many thousands of the Korean capital's working people has been held in Pyongyang. Those taking part resolutely condemned the Seoul authorities' harsh repressions in response to the people's demonstrations in South Korea.

The working people's mass demonstrations against Pak Chong-hui's dictatorial regime were prompted by the people's grave economic position and the lack of elementary democratic freedoms in the country, the meeting's participants said. Responsibility for this should also be shared by U.S. imperialism which while paying lipservice to "defense of human rights" is actually giving support to the criminal clique.

N. KOREAN ARMY POLITICAL DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD241529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Korean People's Army Political Workers"]

[Text] A delegation of Korean People's Army political workers headed by Lt Gen Yun Chi-ho, deputy chief of the Korean People's Army General Main Political Bureau, was in the Soviet Union 11 through 20 October on the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate the DPRK guests familiarized themselves with the organization of party political work aimed at fulfilling combat training tasks, and also with the organization of the ideological, political and military education of Soviet Armed Forces personnel.

The delegation visited the Leningrad Military District and familiarized itself with the work experience of the district's political directorate, a formation political section and the party political apparatus of a military unit. The Korean comrades visited the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy and an Air Force unit in the Moscow Military District. The Korean People's Army political workers saw the sights of Moscow and Leningrad and visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum to lay a wreath.

The delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Taking part in the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Sr Col (Kan Son Cher), military attache to the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, was present at the talk.

The Korean People's Army political workers delegation left for home 20 October.

PRAVDA REPORTS PONOMAREV MEETING WITH SRI LANKA CP OFFICIALS

LD251409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee 17 October between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ul'yanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and M.P. Silva, general secretary of the Sri Lanka Communist Party [SLCP] Central Committee, and D. Gunasekera, secretary of the SLCP Central Committee.

Certain questions of the present international situation and the international communist movement and other problems of mutual interest were examined in talks held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The Sri Lankan comrades spoke about the SLCP's activities to defend the working people's interests and to rally left and democratic forces in their struggle for the country's development along the path of democracy and social progress.

B.N. Ponomarev spoke about the Soviet people's selfless work to realize the 25th CPSU Congress tasks in the sphere of economic building and to enhance the working people's well-being and about the foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

The outstanding significance of L.I. Brezhnev's new proposals to ease international tension and on disarmament issues was emphasized during the talks.

The urgent need to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace was also noted.

The meeting participants emphasized that the SALT II treaty signed between the USSR and the United States is of tremendous significance for strengthening detente and reducing strategic offensive arms and that its implementation accords with the interests of all mankind.

Both parties' representatives confirmed their determination to strengthen fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the SLCP and to seek the further strengthening of the international communist movement's unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Both sides emphasized their desire to further develop friendly relations between the USSR and Sri Lanka and between the Soviet and Sri Lankan peoples.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT EXTENDS JURISDICTION OF COURTMARTIALS

LD241236 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, October 24, TASS--By a decision of Ziaul Haq, chief martial law administrator and president of Pakistan, the powers of courts-martial operating in the country are broadened. From now on their jurisdiction covers cases which were earlier examined in a civilian procedure. In keeping with the new regulations, sentences by courts-martial cannot be appealed against in civilian instances.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR

LD231454 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received today new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the USSR Keo Prasat and had a talk with him.

The talk was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding characteristic of the friendly Soviet-Kampuchean relations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ARTICLE ON SOVIET-SRV 'FRIENDSHIP BRIGADE'

LD251007 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 23 October 1979 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by V. Byankin entitled "Maritime Bridge of Friendship." It begins with a description of the voyage to Haiphong of the ship Olga Androvskaya, carrying 150 volunteer port workers from Vladisvostok to help unload cargoes sent to Vietnam by the socialist countries as part of the effort to restore the damage caused by the "Chinese agressor" in Vietnam's northern provinces. Byankin looks back to the earlier days of this "friendship bridge," in particular to the Vietnam war period when Soviet ships in the South China Sea were buzzed by U.S. aircraft or feinted at by U.S. warships. He states: "The danger to our ships and seamen increased even more when docked in Vietnamese ports." Byankin goes on to list Sovet ships allegedly damaged "as a result of bombing and shelling" and seamen killed.

Turning to more recent times, Byankin describes how Soviet maritime specialists have helped Vietnam since 1975 in rebuilding the country's ports and facilities and how the USSR has handed over ships to Vietnam gratis, Soviet seamen remaining for a while with Vietnamese crews in order to "help in operating the ships." He records how Soviet ships shuttled to and from Vietnam during the "treacherous" attack by "Chinese aggressors" and lists Soviet port workers who have since helped in restoring damage. Byankin notes finally the gratitude expressed to him by the Vietnamese communications and transportation minister for the assistance given by Soviet dockers and seamen.

LPRP PAPER'S COMPLAINT OF PRC EXPANSIONISM IN NORTH LAOS

LD251427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent dispatch under the rubric "The Fraternal Newspapers: News of the Day": "Profound Changes"]

[Text] Vientiane, 15 October--The newspaper SIANG PASASON, organ of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] carries an article on the transformations which have taken place in Phong Saly, the northernmost province of Laos.

The LPRP and the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic are giving a great deal of attention to this region inhabited mainly by the Laosung and Laoteng ethnic groups. In less than 4 years of people's power profound changes have occurred here. The tasks of achieving agriculture cooperatives are being successfully solved. There are now several hundred cooperatives in Phong Saly.

However, SIANG PASASON writes, the Chinese authorities are interfering with normal life by pursuing a policy of expansionism and hegemonism. As a result, the newspaper points out, the province is giving particular attention to strengthening its defenses and security forces. The second important task of Phong Saly's party and economic organs is to consolidate the province's economic base.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS BELGRADE LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD251357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Devoted to Anniversary"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the public devoted to the 35th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist invaders was held in Moscow 18 October.

The speakers stressed that their combat collaboration was born in the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples' joint struggle against fascism. In our day the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two parties and countries, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito, are the most important milestones determining the basic directions of the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and imparting new impetus to them.

I. Djukic, counselor at the Yugoslav Embassy to the USSR, spoke at the meeting. M. Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, was present.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

LD250953 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 October 1979 publishes on page 3 under the headline "Friendship Born in Battle" a 1,200-word Belgrade dispatch for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by TASS correspondent G. Tsaritsyn pegged to the 35th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation. The dispatch describes joint Soviet-Yugoslav operations during World War II and Yugoslav memorials to Soviet and Yugoslav soldiers killed in the war. It concludes: "Hundreds and hundreds of sons and daughters of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples gave their lives for victory. The friendship born in the struggle against the common enemy has become the best monument to them. In recent years L.I. Brezhnev's visits to Yugoslavia and J. Broz Tito's trips to our country have lent new impetus to this friendship. Bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR, successfully developing in various spheres for our peoples' benefit, promotes its consolidation. Seeing how warmly Belgrade's inhabitants welcome Soviet people and how they honor the memory of the Soviet Army fighters who died to liberate the Yugoslav capital, you cannot fail to recall again on this day the sources of our friendship, which go back to the harsh years of joint struggle against a common enemy."

ROMANIAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN USSR HOLDS ARMY DAY FILM SHOW

LD260759 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "On a Festive Occasion"]

[Text] October 22--Maj Gen G. Dinculescu, the military, naval and air force attache at the Romanian Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a film show on the occasion of the Romanian servicemen's festival--the 35th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Romania's army.

Attending the film show were Col Gen V.Z. Yakushin, chief of the Main Staff and first deputy commander-in-chief of the Ground Forces, and other generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador in the USSR, was at the film show.

Among the guests were military, naval and air force attaches from a number of foreign embassies in the USSR.

AARON VISIT TO W. EUROPE 'MOUNTING PRESSURE' ON U.S. ALLIES

ID241710 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 24 Oct 79 ID

["Crude Pressure"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, October 24,TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

Although the political content of the talks conducted these days in West European countries by an American delegation, headed by Deputy Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs David Aaron, is being kept secret, it is generally known that the delegation is trying to suppress or in any case to weaken any forms of political opposition, doubts and vacillation among influential circles of these countries concerning the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear-missile weapons on their territory. The more farsighted politicians in Western Europe cannot ignore the fundamental fact that the planned deployment of such American arms would shatter the existing equivalency of forces of Europe and that this would inevitably entail a dangerous chain of events connected with an intensification of the nuclear-missile arms race.

But this supposedly delicate diplomatic campaign, actually a constantly mounting pressure, is encountering growing awareness in Western Europe of the historically important example of good will set by the Soviet Union, when it announced the unilateral reduction of its armed forces and armaments in central Europe and voiced readiness to reduce the medium-range nuclear arms delivery vehicles deployed in the western areas of the USSR, given that no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons will take place in Western Europe.

When people think about this Soviet initiaitve they arrive at the conclusion that, as stressed by the prominent British member of Parliament, Frank Allaun, one should not miss the chance given to the world to considerably lessen the possibility of the outbreak of nuclear war.

ITALIAN RED BRIGADES 'SERVE INTERESTS OF REACTION'

ID251413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 79 p 5 ID

[N. Miroshnik comment under the rubric "Following a Cable": "Playing into Reaction's Hands"--First paragraph is AFP dispatch]

[Text] Turin, 21 October--Files on the activity of the so-called "Red Brigades" were stolen from the city court archives during the night.

[Miroshnik comment] These "Brigades" are probably the best known and most dangerous of the anarchist-leftist terrorist organizations, of which there are several dozen in Italy today. In recent years the "Red Brigades" have been responsible for most attempts on the lives of politicians, journalists, police officers and representatives of the judiciary. It was they who kidnapped and killed A. Moro, chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, in the spring of last year.

By operating under pseudorevolutionary slogans the "Red Brigades" want to disparage the leftwing forces, above all the Communist Party! In reality they serve the interests of the black forces of reaction, since they seek to create an atmosphere of political chaos in the country and in essence help to push Italy toward a "strong-arm" ["tverdaya ruka"] regime.

Until comparatively recently the leftist extremists operated practically with impunity in Italy. However, under pressure from democratic forces and protests from the broad public masses the authorities have gradually stepped up the struggle against political terrorism.

At the same time a series of acts committed this fall and the theft of the court documents in Turin indicate that the extremists are continuing their dangerous actions as before.

UK TRADE MINISTER ATTENDS MOSCOW JOINT COMMISSION SESSION

LD250617 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--Today, the 8th session of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-British commission on scientific and technological and trade and economic cooperation began its deliberations here today. The session is to discuss the status and prospects of cooperation between the two countries in the above field, including the implementation of the agreements reached at the Soviet-British summit meeting in Moscow in February 1975.

The Soviet delegation at the session is headed by Mikhail Kuzmin, first deputy minister of foreign trade, while the delegation of the United Kingdom by Cecil Parkinson, state minister for trade.

A meeting took place between Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and State Minister for Trade of the United Kingdom Cecil Parkinson. They discussed questions pertaining to the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Meeting with Kirillin

LD252030 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--Vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology Vladimir Kirillin received British Minister of State for Trade Cecil Parkinson. The talk covered the state and prospects of scientific-technical and trade-economic cooperation between the USSR and Britain.

Present at the meeting was British Ambassador to the USSR Sir Curtis Keeble.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SHITIKOV

LD251955 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, October 25, TASS--Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet received a group of participants of the European public forum for disarmament and security which opens tomorrow. During the discussion, the minister noted that the Belgian Government attaches major importance to international meetings on topical issues of today. Henri Simonet mentioned the favourable attitude of the Belgian Government to the forum and wished success to its deliberations.

The meeting with the minister was attended by Soviet representatives headed by member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation Alexey Shitikov.

PDRY LEADER LEAVES MOSCOW FOR LENINGRAD, SEEN OFF BY VNEZHNEV

LD260838 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 26, TASS--'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left here for Leningrad today. He is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At the airport 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was seen off by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS JORDAN

LD252332 Moscow in Arabic to the ARAB World 1700 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Sergey Krylov]

[Text] A Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Makhmadula Kholov, vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is currently on a visit to Jordan. The visit is an implementation of the Soviet-Jordanian agreement for the expansion of friendly relations between the two countries signed during the visit of King Husayn to the Soviet Union. Relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union are regarded by the two sides as relations between two equals who strive to cooperate with one another in various fields in the interests of their two peoples and countries.

Evidence of this can be seen in the close contacts which are constantly expanding between the Soviet Union and Jordan and in the participation of Soviet experts in the construction of projects and a number of industrial enterprises in Jordan. We can cite as an example the cooperation of the Soviet-Jordanian organization in phosphate prospecting and the exploitation and training of national cadres and the finding of solutions to the energy problems.

The two sides attach a special importance to the identity of their views on the question of Middle East settlement. Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal pointed this out on receiving the Soviet delegation. Prince Hasan thanked the Soviet Union for its constant support for the just struggle of the Arabs to recover their usurped rights. He said that the visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation will become an important contribution in the promotion of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan.

Crown Prince's Reaction

LD241356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan of Jordan has expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Jordanian relations. He noted the common positions of Jordan and the Soviet Union on the Near East settlement issue in particular. Prince Hasan said this at a meeting with the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is currently in Jordan on an official visit. Questions of developing Jordanian-Soviet economic relations and the situation in the Near East were touched upon during the conversation.

Reaffirmation of Soviet Support

JN2940731 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 24 Oct 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[By 'Abdallah 'Utum]

[Text] Amman--Makhmadula Kholov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Presidium of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, has affirmed that the USSR is solidly behind the Arab peoples in their just demands.

Kholov, who is heading a Supreme Soviet delegation on a visit to Jordan at the invitation of Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni, said: We demand the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the territories which Israel occupied during its 1967 aggression against the Arab nation.

Kholov said that he is pleased to visit Jordan and is very satisfied with the talks he had with senior Jordanian officials headed by His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan. He added: Our meetings and talks, which covered international political issues and bilateral relations, have shown that the Jordanian and Soviet viewpoints are either identical or very close.

Kholov said in this exclusive statement to AR-RA'Y: Our visit to Jordan comes within the framework of the existing good and cordial relations between the Soviet and Jordanian peoples and aims at further developing this relationship and strengthening cooperation between the two friendly countries. Kholov added: We also came here to acquaint ourselves with the different aspects of life in Jordan and with the friendly Jordanian people.

Kholov explained the Soviet position on the settlement of the Middle East issue by saying: Our position is very clear and is based on firm principles which we have expressed and affirmed on all occasions and at all international conferences. The Soviet Union has firmly opposed the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which was concluded under the aegis of the United States.

Kholov continued: We believe that all the Arab sides have the right to determine the destiny of the peoples and countries of this region. It is not the right of any single Arab side to act independently in finding solutions to these issues. The Soviet leaders, headed by President Brezhnev, have stressed this point on many occasions.

Kholov commended the Jordanian Peace and Solidarity Committee for the effective role it is playing in serving the cause of world peace and the efforts to achieve a just solution in the Middle East. He said the committee has also done a great deal to consolidate Arab-Soviet ties. Kholov wished the committee further success in achieving its sublime objectives.

KING HUSAYN LEAVES BAGHDAD AFTER TALKS WITH PRESIDENT

LD241840 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 24, TASS--King Husayn of Jordan has completed his two-day official visit to Iraq.

During the visit he had talks with the president of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, and discussed with him various aspects of the situation in the Arab world and ways of further developing bilateral relations. King Husayn left Baghdad today.

TUDEH STATEMENT CITED ON IRANIAN KURDISTAN

LD2502758 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 25, TASS--Tension has somewhat eased in Iranian Kordestan in the course of the last twenty-four hours. According to a report of the newspaper Tehran TIMES, the government troops have eased the blockade of Mahabad, where a critical situation emerged with the supply of the population with food, fuel and electricity. Shops began opening in the town. Nevertheless, judging by PARS Agency reports, there were exchanges of fire in Mahabad on Wednesday between guerrillas and armed Muslim detachments.

The agency quotes the commander of operations of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution, pro-government armed Muslim detachments, as saying that 150 "Guards" were killed and 20 taken prisoner in the course of fighting in Iranian Kordestan.

The Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) called for a peaceful settlement of the Kurdish problem. The legitimate and just demands of the Kurdish people, says the statement issued here by the Tudeh party, cannot be identified with the subversive activity of the counterrevolutionary forces. Both sides must cease fire and sit down to the negotiating table in order to put an end to the tragedy of the Iranian Kordestan. They must recognize as a necessary thing the defence of the Iranian Revolution, ensuring the legitimate rights of the Kurdish people, strengthening friendship between various nationalities of Iran for opposing imperialism, Zionism and henchmen of the deposed shah's regime. The statement stresses the readiness of the Tudeh Party to give assistance to the government for a peaceful settlement of the problem of Iranian Kordestan.

DAYAN'S RESIGNATION PROOF OF CRISIS IN ISRAELI POLICY

LD2411112 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

["PRAVDA on Crisis of Tel Aviv's Expansionist Course "--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--"Dayan's Resignation laid bare a serious crisis of Israel's policy in the occupied Arab territories", PRAVDA points out.

The newspaper writes that "The ruling circles of Tel Aviv have always been united as regards the principal goal--the consolidation of the aggression results. In matters of tactics, however, marked differences came into view of late. Unlike Prime Minister Begin who pursues the line towards "total development" of the captured lands, Dayan adheres to a more treacherous position: To find compromising elements among Palestinian population and to draw them into talks on so-called 'administrative autonomy'. In Dayan's view, it would be possible to ignore the Palestine Liberation Organisation and pass over the question of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state".

Dayan's "diplomatic" plan, however, "proved as prospectless as the attempts at subduing the Palestinians by force," the newspaper points out. "Despite the active probing among the population of the occupied territories, none of the Palestinians agreed to sit down at the table of negotiations. In these conditions Dayan's resignation means that counting on collusion behind the PLO's back sustained a fiasco."

LONDON ROUND OF ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN AUTONOMY TALKS BEGIN

LD252252 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

["New Round of Separate Negotiations"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, October 25. TASS--A new round of Israeli-Egyptian talks with the participation of a U.S. representative on the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians living on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza sector, was started here. The Western press, as has been the case on the eve of the previous rounds, which were held in Israel and Egypt, is making much of the "serious contradictions" allegedly existing between the negotiation's participants.

This is clearly being done with a view to pass As-Sadat off as a "champion" of the rights of Palestinians, to help him save face vis-a-vis the Arab world.

In actual fact, however, there are no disagreements of principle between Egypt and Israel. The question of recognizing the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and creation of their own independent state just does not arise at the negotiations. The negotiations focus on the Tel Aviv sponsored plan for a truncated "administrative autonomy" designed to perpetuate Israeli occupation. And all the "disputes" between Egypt and Israel bearing on the individual provisions of the plan do not hinder the implementation of the aim.

JOINT EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETS

LD252315 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] [dateline indistinct] 25 Oct. TASS--A meeting of the joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee was held here. The committee had been set up after the ratification of the separate "peace" treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv to discuss issues in connection with the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory of Sinai.

The Egyptian and Israeli delegations led by the defense ministers of the two countries have reached understanding on the procedure of exercising military control in the interim buffer zone after the withdrawal of Israeli Army units to the Alnel-Arish-Ras Muhammed line. Agreement has also been reached allowing Israeli tourist to visit the areas of St Catherine Monastery in the southern part of Sinai Peninsula, where the Egyptian leadership is planning to hold pompous celebrations to mark the second anniversary of As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem.

The next meeting of the joint committee at the level of defense ministers is to be held in Israel early in January next year, the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY reported.

S. AFRICA REPORTED TO HAVE TESTED NUCLEAR WEAPON

TASS Dispatch

LD260936 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 26, TASS--In the past month, the Republic of South Africa staged a test of a nuclear bomb, the U.S. television company A.B.C. reports. According to the report, the information about the bomb blast was received with the use of U.S. reconnaissance satellites. Representative of the State Department Carter confirmed that special services of the USA have information which makes it possible to conclude that the explosion of a nuclear bomb was set off in the Republic of South Africa.

Glazunov Commentary

LD261406 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Our observer Viktor Glazunov comments about reports of a nuclear bomb test in South Africa:

The very news comes as a bomb explosion. When the ABC television company broke the news it said the information was obtained with the help of American satellites. A spokesman for the State Department, Mr Carter, confirmed the United States special services were in possession of information leading to the conclusion that South Africa has indeed tested a nuclear bomb. Pretoria is (?bustling), it tries to conceal the truth. Little wonder: It understands what kind of reaction there may be from the world public.

Nuclear proliferation increases the danger of a nuclear conflict. The danger has increased as the fanatics of racism have tested a nuclear bomb. There have been plenty of warnings against Pretoria's nuclear ambitions but the West confines itself to reassuring statements. It did not act when reports circulated about preparations for a nuclear explosion on a testing-ground in the Kalahari Desert. It did not act either when Pretoria refused to promise that nuclear weapons would never be produced in South Africa. So it was obvious the racists in South Africa were going to have a nuclear bomb in their arsenal. But the West couldn't care less. And if now there are some who show anxiety instead of uneasy calm, this is mere hypocrisy. It is all the more hypocritical because in its nuclear ambitions South Africa had not only the connivance of the West but its direct help too. The atomic center Valindaba was built near Pretoria with American help. The first nuclear reactor that was mounted there also came from America. The United States launched regular supplies of enriched uranium that can be used for military purposes. West German and French companies too helped develop nuclear technology in South Africa. All this was done despite the fact that South Africa refused flatly to join the treaty on nuclear nonproliferation.

It is essential to keep nuclear weapons from proliferating--essential because not only South Africa has refused to sign the treaty. A number of nations that can develop nuclear weapons have also refused to do this. A case in point is Israel, the aggressor nation. In the light of reports about a nuclear explosion in the South Africa there is pressing necessity to make the nonproliferation treaty truly universal. As for South Africa, nuclear weaponry in the hands of the racists who pursue an aggressive policy to independent African states poses great danger indeed. It is a threat to security in Africa and for that matter a threat to world security.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

New Government's Policies

LD251541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by A. Maksimov: "Tense Situation"]

[Text] According to reports from El Salvador, the military-civilian junta which came to power in this country as a result of a coup d'etat has announced the formation of a 12-man government.

The junta has also stated its intention to establish friendly relations with Cuba and develop close ties with the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. There are reports of the release of a first large group of political prisoners thrown into prison by General Romero's dictatorial regime and its predecessors.

At the same time the situation in the country remains complex and tense. Government forces opened fire on a peaceful demonstration in Soyapango, a suburb of the capital. Five people were killed and over ten injured. In the east of the country a considerable section of the army subunits have been brought into a state of combat readiness. A curfew is operating over the entire territory.

Demonstration in San Salvador

LD250850 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, October 25, TASS--A mass demonstration took place in San Salvador, the capital of Salvador. Its participants urged the new government immediately to release all political prisoners, who had been imprisoned by the previous regime, and also to furnish information on the fate of 500 patriots declared "missing" by the overthrown dictator Romero.

The demonstrations occupied the premises of the ministries of economic affairs and labour. They demanded that the government raise wages, improve working conditions, lower prices of prime necessities and authorise the trade unions to conclude labor agreements with employers.

HARMONY BETWEEN ISLAM, SOCIALISM REPORTED

LD260240 Moscow in English to North America 2100 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] We present a talk on Islam in the Soviet Union. Islam is the second largest religion among the 40 denominations which are practiced in the USSR. A BBC reporter asked Sheykh (Yahya Baysenbayev) why he, a prominent Muslim leader, undoubtedly devoted to Islam and obviously knowledgeable, was so complimentary in his comments on the socialist system in the USSR. Can Islam and socialism (?link).

I cannot speak otherwise about a government which has (?redeemed) my people from a state of poverty and political discrimination and raised it from extinction to the level of modern civilization, replied (Baysenbayev). Socialism put an end to tribal feuds and halted the degredation of our national culture. As a man and a Muslim I commend the socialist system that views a lasting world peace as a foundation for its own successful development.

In 1978 the Muslim Feast of Sacrifice, 'Id al-Adha, called Kurbay Bayram in some places, was celebrated. It was celebrated in accordance with the lunar calendar in November.

Naturally, on such a day a practicing Muslim did not fail to contribute money to the mosque and did not miss the opportunity to invite an imam or muezzin to his home.

So Islam is the second largest religion among 40 denominations which are practiced in the USSR. It comes after orthodox Christianity. The larger number of mosques are in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Turkmenia, Azerbaijan, Dagestanskaya ASSR, the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR and the Tartarskaya ASSR. Four theological Muslim councils established on a territorial basis supervise the reprinting of ancient Islamic texts, run secondary and higher theological schools, hold meetings and seminars among imams, circulate special (fetlah) to the mosques which illucidate theological, moral and ethical questions.

One of the functions of these councils is to send pilgrims to Mecca and theology students to Islamic universities abroad, as well as to maintain international contacts and to represent their respective Muslim communities. Basic communities and mosque congregations are self-ruling. The members of the community elect from among the most esteemed persons a committee of three called (mutawalyat), which deals with all financial, organizational and other questions. To support their places of worship the communities collect donations from members of congregations. As incomes of Soviet Muslims grow, the mosques collect more money. That fact was noted with satisfaction in issue Number 419 of the ISLAMIC WORLD NEWS by (Muhammad Sawwaf Satka Hamidi), assistant secretary general of the World Islamic League. He also noted that the income of religious communities is not taxable in the USSR.

Only Soviet power with its program aimed at eliminating backwardness and poverty helped both the Muslims and atheists in Soviet Central Asia, the Caucuses, Siberia and central Russia, first to survive, then to abolish illiteracy and to traverse within a few decades a road which normally requires hundreds of years.

The staff at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport, although it does not operate on the lunar calendar, are all well aware on the coming of the month (Ku al-Hijrah). During that period large groups of pilgrims wearing exotic garb appear at the airport. The majority were Sunni Muslims, but there were some Shi'ites as well.

That was not my first haj, said Mufti ['Abd al-Bari Isayev], head of the group, and I have to admit that this pilgrimage is an unusual one. First of all we are nearing the 1,400th anniversary of the Hejirah. We were asked many times how the faithful in the USSR were preparing for this great event. I must mention another thing about the hajj. There was a noticeable change in the attitude towards Soviet Muslims. It was less reserved and guarded than before. Hundreds of thousands of brothers in faith got in touch with us in a friendly way and asked us about our life. Since peace and [words indistinct] represent the, [word indistinct] Muslim values, I am proud of our contribution to expanding contacts with Muslims abroad.

POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL UNITY OF SOVIET SOCIETY REPORTED

LD251041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In Honor of the Nationwide Festival"]

[Excerpt] Our Soviet socialist society is distinguished by political stability and economic dynamism, by clarity of aims and orientation toward the future. Under the leadership of the CPSU, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev the country is working hard to fulfill impressive political, social and economic tasks. The more successfully economic affairs proceed, the richer and fuller is the Soviet people's material and spiritual life. The increase in consumer goods production, the further improvement of pension provisions, the tremendous scope of housing and sociocultural building, all possible enhancement of the quality of all our work--all these are necessary and really bright touches on the splendid picture of communist building.

These successes also nourish our confidence in the noble cause of the struggle for peace. The real proposals advanced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his recent speech in the GDR for deepening international detente, including detente in the military sphere, open up the clear prospect of insuring life under conditions of security and peace for all peoples. In today's turbulent world the socialist community countries have dependable ground beneath their feet. We created it ourselves by striving for our economies' steady progress, developing socialist democracy, insuring the constant growth of our peoples' well-being and strengthening our defense through common efforts. Socialist internationalism is the political and moral force which has enabled us to achieve many victories in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 620 anniversary of Great October inspire Soviet people to new achievements in the name of the triumph of their dear party's ideals. The party's ardent words have elicited a warm response in the hearts of millions:

"Long Live the Unbreakable Alliance of the Working Class, the Kolkhoz Peasantry and the People's Intelligentsia."

"May the Sociopolitical and Ideological Unity of Soviet Society Strengthen."

LACK OF BACKUP FACILITIES DELAY TYUMEN OILFIELD DEVELOPMENT

LD2941459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent S. Vtorushin report under rubric "Energy--Forward Edge: Electric Rivers of the North"]

[Text] Tyumenskaya Oblast--Many people in Surgut remember how power engineers delivered the first power unit for the GRES under construction there 6 years ago. There was no railroad in the middle Ob region at that time and the unit was brought first to Omsk, from where it proceeded along the Irtysh and the Ob to the installation site. A special wharf and concrete track had to be built in Surgut.

A few weeks ago the 10th power unit was brought on stream at the GRES. Construction workers intend to commission the 11th unit by the end of the year. The station has already generated tens of billions of kilowatt-hours of electricity and returned to the state a considerable portion of the funds spent on its construction. It has become one of the chief bases for accelerating the exploitation of West Siberian oil and gas deposits.

The Surgut GRES has also helped to some extent to resolve another problem. The country's only station operating on casinghead gas, it has already used many billions of cubic meters of fuel which was previously burned off in flares. Gas consumption will increase still further when construction of the GRES' third stage is complete. Thus surplus electricity will go to industrial enterprises in the industrial Urals.

Casinghead and natural gas is today one of the most efficient forms of fuel. Its broad use will make it possible to reduce the burning in power-station furnaces of mazut, which can be released for further processing. Gas stocks are close at hand in West Siberia. This is why it is profitable to set up a number of large power stations here. A construction program for these stations has already begun to be drawn up.

After the first Surgut GRES a second will be constructed. Its capacity will be 4.8 million kilowatts. It will be the first station in the east of the country to be fitted with 800,000-kilowatt units. Construction workers intend to commission one of them in 1985.

The site of the second Tyumen TETs has been chosen. Construction of the large Urengoy GRES and the Nizhnevartovsk TETs will begin in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Construction of the Tobolsk TETs will be completed even sooner. With the commissioning of all these stations the capacity of power plants in Tyumenskaya Oblast will reach almost 20 million kilowatts and the oblast will become the country's biggest energy producer. Electric rivers will flow from here not only to the Urals but also to central oblasts in the European part of the RSFSR. For it is less than 2,000 km from Tyumen to Moscow. Institutes are already planning a 1.15 million-volt power transmission line.

The Tyumen power stations will be some of the most economical and simple in operation. They will not require special measures to protect the environment and the problems of ash removal and of using production slag will not arise.

Power construction is heading for a new level in the oblast. Naturally, local subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification are already being faced with serious problems.

"Whereas our collective will assimilate R55 million of capital investments this year," Ye. Zevakov, director of the Zapsibenergostroy trust, said, "three times as much will have to be assimilated annually with the start of construction of the new power stations. In order to cope with this task we have to strengthen the material-technical base as quickly as possible.

For several years now the Zapsibenergostroy trust has failed to meet the state plan. This is accounted for not only by the increase in construction volumes but also by the fact that the collective has to work on many sites at once. Today, more than 400 projects figure on the trust's title list. Work is lagging behind even on the biggest of them.

Take the same Tobolsk TETs. It is the energy heart of the petrochemical complex now under construction. Without it the petrochemical combine has so far been unable to build up the necessary pace. Of R33 million of capital investments the Tobolsk administration has assimilated just R13 million.

"In order to run things normally, taking annual program growth into consideration, it needs to employ an additional 700-800 people," V. Dzirayev, director of the Tobolsk petrochemical combine, said. "Our ministry allocates the power workers money to build housing, but they do not assimilate it. The commissioning of the peak-load startup boilerhouse [pikovo-puskovaya kotelnaya] will be frustrated as a result. There is even great doubt about the commissioning of the first power unit at the TETs next year."

The Zapsibenergostroy trust is also lagging badly in building another important project--the Surgut gas-processing plant. Its first stage, with a capacity of 100 million cubic meters of casinghead gas a year, is to be commissioned in December. But the construction workers are only now starting to install technological equipment. And yet every day's delay over commissioning it means millions of cubic meters of gas lost forever. Another factor should also be taken into account. The gas-processing plant is designed to supply the Surgut GRES with fuel. Without its commissioning, the new power units will not have sufficient fuel.

It is impossible to develop power generation without expanding construction of the power supply network. The Zapsibelektrosetstroy trust is engaged in building power transmission lines in Tyumenskaya Oblast. It is the biggest specialized organization of this kind in the Ministry of Power and Electrification. Its collective has won great prestige among the conquerors of Siberia's resources. It constantly overfulfills plans and the program increases by approximately 50 percent every year. Next year the trust collective is faced with building 2,500 km of high-voltage power transmission lines.

However, the trust's potential lags considerably behind the requirements of oil- and gas-extraction workers. Electricity reaches many fields a year or even 2 years after drilling workers and operators arrive there. This severely complicates the work of the field workers and holds back further growth in oil and gas extraction.

Why, then, have the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification's Tyumen organizations proved unprepared for the second stage in creating the West Siberian fuel and energy complex? Above all because the ministry's leadership failed for a very long time to see the great prospects here for power construction. And therefore it was not concerned about an appropriate base.

The Zapsibenergostroy trust came into being only 2 years ago. There had previously existed in Surgut a construction administration which was part of the Uralenergostroy trust. [paragraph continues]

Naturally, it sought to locate all its bases close to itself. Even housing for the Siberians was produced not in Surgut or Tyumen but in the city of Verkhniy Tagil, in Sverdlovskaya Oblast. The local housebuilding combine there was specially modernized. When the Siberians became an independent organization the combine sharply reduced the delivery of housing to them.

"Whereas previously Surgut received 10 apartment blocks a year from Verkhnetagilsk, Zapsibenergostroy trust manager Ye. Zevakov said, "now they are promising to supply us with only 4 blocks."

An extremely grave situation has arisen with housing in the Tyumen organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification. In the Zapsibenergostroy trust alone 2,000 people are standing in line for apartments. In the Zapsibelektrosetstroy trust only 200 of the 5,500 workers have well-appointed housing. And the situation is no better with children's preschool establishments. The same supply line workers have just one kindergarten with 100 places. They have to wait several years to obtain a pass to it.

Realizing that the further development of the Tyumen organizations is impossible under existing conditions, the ministry's leadership has allocated the Zapsibenergostroy trust money to construct a plant to produce ferroconcrete structures. The enterprise's capacity will be 45,000 cubic meters of precast ferroconcrete a year. It also includes a large-panel housebuilding shop, which is to produce 20,000 square meters of housing a year. Very little. Such a tiny enterprise cannot satisfy the Siberians' requirements. In order to solve the housing problem they need to obtain right now 3-4 times more apartments.

The leaders of the Zapsibenergostroy trust and the Tyumenenergo regional power administration believe that it is advisable to totally reorient the plant under construction toward production of housing. The shortage of industrial ferroconcrete can be compensated for by the ministry's enterprises located in other oblasts. They have the capacities for this. At the same time it is important to accelerate the planning and construction of the second stage of the Surgut housebuilding combine in order to increase its capacity to 150,000 square meters of apartment accommodation a year. Only then will it be possible to create stable, efficient labor collectives here.

The Zapsibenergostroy trust is experiencing an acute shortage of specialists, including production organizers. Today its administrations have fewer than half the chiefs and chief engineers.

Siberian power workers have many other problems. In connection with the tremendous growth in production the Zapsibelektrosetstroy trust is becoming practically unmanageable. In the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan it has to assimilate R150 million of capital investments. The time has come to think about how to improve the system of managing construction of the power supply network throughout West Siberia, particularly as its pace will constantly increase in connection with the move northward and the start of construction for new power stations.

It is time to set up a large installation organization in Tyumenskaya Oblast. The Surgut administration of the Elektroural-Montazh trust can no longer cope with the work loads which construction workers expect it to fulfill. Next year, for example, Tyumenskaya Oblast is faced with commissioning approximately 100 electricity substations. Power units will be commissioned at the Surgut GRES and the Tobolsk TETs. And in the next 5-year plan the power construction program here will increase several times. It is necessary to prepare for this in good time.

It is also time to improve the planning of material and technical supplies. [paragraph continues]

The northerners' requirements for resources, particularly equipment, are now determined proceeding from the plan of construction and installation work. But the north has its specific features. It has no roads and there are very severe frosts in winter. Under these conditions machinery operates less efficiently than on the "mainland." This is why many specialists believe that it must be allocated according to the physical volumes of work fulfilled.

Account should also be taken of the fact that the power supply network can be built here only in winter, when lakes and swamps freeze over. Construction workers therefore need a carryover stock of materials. This does not exist at present. The leaderships of the Ministry of Power and Electrification's main administration for insuring the supply of complete sets of power engineering equipment for power stations, substations and networks and main supply administration fail to take the north's geographic and climatic peculiarities into account and thereby place their organizations in a difficult position.

Tyumen power generation is rising to a qualitatively new level. The north's electric rivers will soon cross the taiga and swamps to the Urals and the country's European area. But in order to bring that day closer it is necessary to create the power construction workers' base here at an accelerated pace and to help them resolve housing and other social and domestic problems. This matter of tremendous state importance must be organized with special responsibility and appropriate scope.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES DEVELOPMENTS IN AUTONOMOUS FINANCING

LD240943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Economic Consultations": "Association Autonomous Financing"]

[Text] An important place is allocated to autonomous financing in the system of measures for improving planning and intensifying the economic mechanism's impact on enhancing production efficiency and work quality, as defined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' resolution. As a method of planned management of social production, autonomous financing stems from the very essence of the socialist system of economic management and is aimed at the fulfillment of state targets with the smallest possible expenditure of resources. The basic principles of associations' autonomous financing activity have now been further developed, and their sphere of action is expanding.

Above all, the economic-operational independence of associations in insuring profitable work is expanding and becoming richer in content. This is connected with the transition to economic-financial activity based on fixed 5-year plan targets broken down into individual years and also on long-term economic normatives. The resultant stability makes it possible to perceive what kind of resources of its own an association possesses in the long term (for a period of 5 years) and creates conditions for the planned improvement of production organization, for technical progress, for establishing the production of new types of output and for the pursuit of measures for accelerating growth of labor productivity. At the same time, because it possesses stable internal resources, an association can insure the consistent implementation of its social plans.

The change in the procedure for drawing up associations' 5-year and annual plans also promotes the development of autonomous financing initiative. [paragraph continues]

The compilation of these plans will take place on the basis of control figures conveyed to them by higher organizations--a feature which did not exist previously. Conditions are created for active work on bringing to light internal reserves and adopting more strenuous targets for the 5-year plan period.

When drawing up plans, associations themselves, together with sales organizations, will perform preliminary work with consumers and suppliers in order to determine the product list or range for the conclusion of economic contracts. This will make it possible to comprehensively substantiate the production program both in physical terms and according to value.

The significance of this factor is also greatly intensified by the fact that the role of physical indicators is increased in planning and in the assessment of associations' financially autonomous activity. The implementation of the principle that an enterprise must pay its way and operate at a profit will depend not on the attainment of gross value indicators, as was previously the case, but primarily on the fulfillment of the plan for output deliveries according to production and technological designation and of consumer goods according to the product list and range and within deadlines as laid down in the contracts concluded.

At the same time, gradual transition to the use of the normative net output indicator is envisaged for determining the volume of production and also for measuring labor productivity and planning the wages fund. The principle of paying their way [samookupayemost] will be developed even further when the associations make the transition to the normative method of profit distribution. The essence of this principle is that a fixed normative will be established for deductions from profits--deductions which are then available to the associations--and that this normative is differentiated according to the particular year of the 5-year plan. If, for instance, profits of R30 million are approved for a particular year for an association and the normative for deductions from profits is set at 70 percent, the association will have R21 million at its disposal. This money will go to finance capital investment, increase circulating capital, form economic incentive funds and cover other planned expenditure.

The other part of the profit--R9 million--will be contributed to the budget; this contribution is fixed in the plan not in percentage terms but as an absolute sum. This means that if an association makes a profit not of R30 million, as envisaged in the plan, but only R25 million, then the association's obligations with respect to the budget do not change but remain at the level stipulated in the plan. In this case the total amount of the profits remaining for the association's own needs is reduced. Consequently, the normative method of profit distribution steps up responsibility for fulfilling the state plan targets for increasing production efficiency.

At the same time this method increases the vested interest in taking all internal reserves more fully into account when compiling plans. This will be achieved by establishing a special system of measures for distributing above-plan profits. It is envisaged that 50 percent of above-plan profit will be left at the association's disposal, but only if the overfulfillment of the profit plan does not exceed 3 percent; but if it is higher, only 25 percent of the sum by which it exceeds the 3 percent overfulfillment will remain at the association's disposal, the remainder of the above-plan profit being contributed to the budget.

Of considerable importance in developing the principle of material interest and insuring labor productivity growth are the measures provided for in the resolution for the broad implementation of the system of fixing wage normatives per ruble of output, differentiated according to the particular year of the 5-year plan, depending on the estimated correlation between labor productivity growth and average wages, and taking into account rising production volume and also the effect of a number of other factors.

The introduction of long-term wage normatives per ruble of output presupposes too the heightening of the associations' responsibility for rational expenditure of wage funds. Thus, overexpenditure of the wage fund will be covered by money from the material incentive fund, to an amount not exceeding the saving transferred from the wage fund in the previous year to the incentive fund.

The methods of assessing plan fulfillment are also being changed: this assessment will now be made by means of a running total starting from the beginning of the 5-year plan, and annual plan implementation will be analyzed by means of a running total starting from the beginning of the year. Thus an association is granted the right, on the one hand, to cover in subsequent periods of either a year or of the 5-year plan the underfulfillment of targets in previous periods and, on the other, to boldly overfulfill plan targets, by agreement with customers, without fear that in a subsequent accounting period the volume of output produced may turn out to be somewhat lower than was previously achieved, since the running total as a whole insures the fulfillment of the plans.

More favorable conditions are being created for production mechanization and automation, for the replacement and modernization of equipment, and for improving production and labor organization. This work will be financed from the production development fund, which will increase in size.

Another new element in the development of associations autonomous financing is the expansion of their rights in determining the specific directions in which money from the material incentive fund, the sociocultural measures and housing construction fund and the production development fund will be used. The purposes to which this money will be put are determined by production associations independently. The withdrawal of this money from the associations and its expenditure for other purposes, as was often the case previously, is prohibited.

The development of autonomous financing principles presupposes stepping up monetary controls both by the state via its organs (financial, banking, statistical and others) and also by one association with respect to another, and within associations. The size of penalties, fines and other sanctions to be applied when reciprocal commitments are violated, is fixed by the existing regulations governing production and technological output and consumer goods deliveries and also by other established instruments. The resolution provides for these sanctions to be applied more rigorously, to safeguard the interests of associations which are working well.

The role of fees for the use of statewide resources is enhanced. Thus, control over the rational use of production capital will be exercised by increasing the rate of fee paid for using that capital--now 6 percent, as a rule--and by reducing the list of capital on which, as a temporary concession, these fees were not previously levied. Compensation for aforementioned noncredited stocks of materials and uninstalled equipment will be paid from profits. At the same time it is envisaged that, in cases where an association has insured the fulfillment of production and profits plans with capital of smaller value than was planned, the saving on fees for capital will remain at the association's disposal and the payments into the budget will be reduced by that sum.

Fees for water drawn from the water supply system by enterprises will be introduced, with these payments being reflected in the prime cost of output.

The implementation of the measures outlined by the resolution for the development of autonomous financing at associations is a new stage in enhancing the association's role in social production and in resolving the tasks of intensifying and increasing the efficiency of production.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN KIEV 19 OCTOBER

AU251700 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Conference in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference with obkom first secretaries and **oblispolkom** chairmen was held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters on 19 October to discuss problems concerning organizational work that is to be performed in connection with the accountability and election campaign in party organizations, the completion of the current economic year, measures insuring the steadfast operations of national economic branches in the winter season, preparations for fulfilling the national economic plans for 1980, as well as some tasks for further improving ideological work.

It was emphasized that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers, Trade Unions Council and Komsomol Central Committee, each party committee, oblispolkoms, ministries and departments must--on the basis of a careful analysis of the matters and of the results of work performed in the 4 years of the 5-year period--determine key questions on the settlement of which efforts should be concentrated next year, and must correctly distribute forces. The point of issue is to be that the main task for 1980 is to implement the decisions by the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses in the best way possible.

The questions of further improving the effectiveness of production and the quality of work, of raising the rates of labor productivity and of strengthening links between science and production will also remain important in the coming years and must be regarded from the point of view of the results produced and the means used.

To accomplish the tasks set, party committees must provide cadres on time. While strictly observing the Leninist, party principles for the selection of cadres in accordance with their political, businesslike and moral qualities, serious attention must be paid to their competence and efficiency, to the features of their characters, particularly such as persistence in attaining the goal and the ability to work with people; it is necessary to know firmly if this or that worker is suitable for the commission.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, dealt with problems concerning the work of heavy industry branches and the implementation of the program for capital construction. A report by S.M. Borisenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, was dedicated to tasks for the soonest possible completion of agricultural works, the fulfillment of the plans for the output and procurement of animal produce, and preparations for the 1980 crop. O.I. Vashchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian council of ministers first deputy chairman, spoke about work in the sphere of services and about measures taken to increase the production of consumer goods. [paragraph continues]

A. S. Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, dedicated his speech to the results of the all-union conference of ideological workers and to practical recommendations for the activity of the republic's party committees.

The following obkom first secretaries spoke at the debate: V. F. Dobrik, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, from Lvov; N. V. Dmanets from Chernigov; M. M. Kobylchak from Kirovograd; V. N. Tarstuta from Vinnitsa; I. K. Lutsk from Cherkassy; F. T. Morgun from Poltava; B. T. Goncharenko from Voroshilovgrad; N. K. Kirichenko from Odessa; and V. G. Dikusarov from Chernovtsy.

Participating in the conference proceedings were A. P. Botvin, A. P. Lyashko, P. L. Pogrebnyak, I. Z. Sokolov, V. A. Sologub, V. V. Fedorchuk, I. A. Gerasimov, B. V. Kachura and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, as well as department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and other responsible workers of republic-level organs.

CPSU CC DISCUSSES FUEL-ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

LD251120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today at a conference in the CPSU Central Committee the tasks of the party and economic organs were discussed in the light of the instructions of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev on the questions of the development of the fuel and energy complex in the country. A report was given by secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Dolgikh.

Taking part in the discussion on the report were Titarenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; (Altunik) and Zitnikov, secretaries of the Tyumenskaya and Kemerovskaya oblast party committees; Bratchenko, USSR minister for the coal industry; (Kostenuk), secretary of the Orenburgskaya Oblast Party Committee; Mironov, secretary of the Donetsk City Party Committee; Maltsev, USSR minister for the petroleum industry; (Sayorlin), secretary of the Tatarskaya ASSR Party Committee; (Denidenko), secretary of the Shakhtinsk Town Party Committee of Karagandinskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan; Orudzhev, minister of the gas industry; and others. Also giving a speech at the conference was Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was stressed that in the past 15 years the extraction of fuel has increased 2.3 times--oil by 2.9 times, gas by 4.4 times and coal by 1.4 times. At the same time the requirements of the national economy for fuel and energy resources are increasing still more. The party sees the further development of the fuel and energy complex as one of the most important tasks. The tasks have been comprehensively examined for the accelerated development of fuel industries. The participants in the conference expressed confidence that the workers of the fuel branches of industry will do everything necessary for the successful fulfillment of the plans and tasks of 1979 and the 5-year plan.

BRIEFS

CHUKOTKA NAVIGATION SEASON ENDS--The navigation season on Chukotka River has ended. The last convoy of vessels has returned to Anadryskiy Gulf. The usually full-flowing rivers became alarmingly shallow this autumn due to dry weather and every voyage for river motorships was difficult. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 19 Oct 79 OW]

PROGRESS OF RSFSR BEET, POTATO HARVESTING REPORTED

LD251247 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin "Field Work Diary": "Fall Hurries Us On"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee's ardent slogans for the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution have engendered a new surge of political and labor activeness in the countryside. It is noteworthy that this document of tremendous importance was published on the great all-union agricultural worker's day holiday.

It has come to us, this holiday, at a turning point in the fall, when the preliminary results of what has been done can be summed up, efforts focused on tasks still uncompleted and a reliable basis created for further increasing the output of grain, meat, milk and other products.

The area sown to grain in Russia this year was vast: almost 76 million hectares. Over the entire area the cutting and threshing of windrows has virtually been completed. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Saratovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Leningradskaya, Omskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts, the Tatarskaya, Bashkirskaya, Mariyskaya and Udmurtskaya ASSRs and Krasnodarskiy, Altayskiy and Khabarovskiy krays were the first to cope with this work. On the very eve of the holiday, the Orenburg farmers pleased us by delivering 4 million tons of grain to the motherland's granaries.

However, the crop farmers still have a lot to do. The sugar beet fields remain one of the most strenuous sectors of harvest work. By 15 October sugar beet had been harvested on 1,377,000 hectares--94 percent of the plan. The entire harvest has been brought in on the farms of Voronezhskaya, Tambovskaya and Kurskaya oblasts and the Volga Region.

Last week's field work diary drew attention to the excessive gap between lifting beets and delivering them to the sugar refineries for processing. A week ago a total of about 5 million tons of beets remained in pits on the republic's plantations awaiting transportation. These "stocks" have now dropped to 3.8 million tons, including 300,000 tons each in Lipetskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts, 400,000 tons of Voronezhskaya Oblast and 0.5 million tons in Tambovskaya Oblast. It should be recalled that even the slightest holdup in dispatching the beets leads to a marked loss in their sugar content. Yet in precisely the aforementioned oblasts the output per truck engaged in transporting the beet is markedly lower than the republican average.

In the past few days potato harvesting rates have increased sharply. This has been helped by the unusually mild, sunny weather which has settled on the European part of the RSFSR. As of 15 October work on the plantations had ended in the main potato sowing regions. To avoid losses, the plowing over and cultivation of fields and secondary harvesting of potatoes have been organized.

The potato growers of Bryanskaya Oblast, where the area sown to the "second bread" is the most extensive--119,000 hectares--have achieved great success. Potatoes have been lifted from the entire area and the yield is high--an average of 144 quintals per hectare, or 16 quintals more than last year. Work has been carried out rapidly and in a good-quality manner on the plantations of Moskovskaya, Ivanovskaya and Kaliningskaya oblasts and the Volga-Vyatka Region.

Kyzylordinskaya Oblast takes second place after Buryatskaya Oblast in terms of the area on which the "second bread" is cultivated. There are now 105,000 hectares sown to this crop. By 15 October potatoes were still in the ground on 7,000 hectares--more than in Kalininskaya, Vladimirskaya and Kaliningskaya oblasts.

The popular saying goes that fall crowns the farmer's labor. But fall is also the time of the start of the new harvest. The plan for sowing winter crops for grain has been mainly fulfilled by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Over the entire area--winter rye and wheat are sown on over 22 million hectares as planned--the sowing has been carried out within the best agrotechnical periods and with good preliminary agricultural procedures. This has created preconditions for obtaining a good harvest next year. But many farms have yet to cope with another important operation--plowing for winter fallow.

SOVIET THRESHING OPERATIONS CONDUCTED IN NORTH KAZAKHSTAN

AU241048 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the Voroshilov Kolkhoz, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, the round-the-clock operations schedule has been adopted by both machine operators and the field dining room. That has been caused by the fact that threshing does not stop even at night.

Here is what Kazantsev, chief of the administration for public catering and consumer services in the Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture, has to say about that report by a Kazinform correspondent:

[Read by announcer] Cooks are working selflessly side by side with farmers. Under foul autumn weather conditions they are taking particular pains to increase the caloric content of food courses. New dining rooms with 8,000 to 10,000 seats are being put into service each year at the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. About 5,000 kitchens have opened in field camps for the harvest season. Farmers have been offered a broad choice of foods and drinks. Dietary feeding has been organized at most farms. Each day the menu include vegetable and milk courses, as well as hot dishes. Meals for laborers are served free of charge twice daily. Thermoses are being used widely to deliver hot food to the field. When oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes now report on the fulfillment of socialist pledges for grain delivery, it is a pleasure to learn of the big contribution to the common success by the army of catering workers numbering more than 20,000.

CSA REPORTS GRAIN SALES OF TWO KAZAKH OBLASTS

LD251902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that fieldworkers of Kustanayskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts in Kazakhstan have overfulfilled their socialist pledges in the sale of grain to the state: 3.695 million tons of grain, which is 639,000 tons more than the stipulated overall volume of procurements, have arrived at the homeland's granaries from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kustanayskaya Oblast. The farms of Turgayskaya Oblast have delivered 1.889 million tons of grain, or 509,000 tons more than envisaged by the plan. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of both oblasts have fully provided themselves with seed for grain crops for next year's harvest. While overfulfilling the overall volume of procurements of grain, the farms of Kustanayskaya Oblast have not fulfilled the plan for sale of groats, leguminous crops and barley, and those of Turgayskaya Oblast for millet and barley. Sale of grain to the state continues.

SCIENTIST REPORTS PROGRESS IN HIGH-FREQUENCY ELECTRONICS

LD251617 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 October 1979 carries a 1,500-word article by Academician of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Yu. Pozhela under the rubric "Science: Points of Growth" and entitled "Plasma's Wave Melodies."

The article describes work done in the USSR and abroad in the last 20 years on the problem of using the "plasma," made up of free electron "gas" and "electron holes," in semiconductor materials as a vehicle for "generating and intensifying" electromagnetic radiation in the super-high frequency [sverkhvysokochastotnyy] bands, with a view to producing effects paralleling those produced by transistors at lower frequencies. According to the writer, success in this sphere would have applications in increasing the capacity of communications equipment, in satellite relay transmissions, air traffic control and computers. He stresses also the importance of fundamental research on semiconductor "plasma" itself. Pozhela describes recent work done by himself and two others on producing "a new type of avalanche diode" [lavinnyy diod] which can apparently produce the effect being sought. Noting that "the conquest of the frequency bands which still remain a blank area for semiconductor electronics" is likely "in the near future," the writer concludes with the following plea:

"The successful solution of the problem depends greatly on the correct organization of research. It must be based on an all-union program for fundamental study of plasma in semiconductors, whose elaboration is now an urgent necessity. Care must be taken to insure that experimentation in this sphere is provided with the materials and instruments it requires."

EXPEDITION TO CHART 'BLANK' AREAS OF ARCTIC OCEAN

LD251405 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[V. Pechorin report under the rubric "Expeditions": "To the High Latitudes"]

[Text] Vladivostok--The ship Georgiy Maksimov has left the shipyard for the high latitudes with the Fourth Arctic Hydrographic Expedition aboard.

Before it put to sea our correspondent met expedition chief O. Mikheyev and asked him to describe the tasks of the new expedition to the high latitudes.

"We are to gather material and information for compiling navigational charts needed for year-round navigation in the Arctic," O. Mikheyev said. "The expedition, which was organized by the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet hydrographic enterprises, also comprises the Fedor Matisen and the Eduard Tol. The researchers will carry out depth soundings, a magnetic survey and gravimetric operations."

This whole complex of operations will enable the last "blank" spots to be erased from the navigation charts of the Chukchi Sea.

ALEKSEYEV, YEPISHEV, OTHERS MARK SIGNAL TROOPS JUBILEE

LD241521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent Report: "In Honor of Signal Troops Servicemen"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces Signal Troops has been held in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The meeting was opened by Lt Gen G.I. Borisov, deputy signal chief of the USSR Armed Forces for political affairs.

Engineer Col Gen N.N. Alekseyev, USSR deputy defense minister, read out the USSR Defense Ministry decree published to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces Signal Troops.

Signal Troops Marshal A.I. Belov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces Signal Troops; Army General S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; N.V. Talyzin, USSR minister of communications; Signal Troops Lt Gen Yu. A. Tolmachev; E.K. Pervyshin, minister of the communications equipment industry; Signal Troops Col Gen A.P Borisov; Signal Troops Col Gen (rtd) I.T. Bulychev; Aviation Lt Gen G.S. Titov, USSR pilot-cosmonaut; and D.I. Shparo, leader of the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA high-latitude polar expedition, spoke to those assembled.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, attended the meeting.

With great enthusiasm those taking part in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BRIEFS

VLADIVOSTOK STREET RENAMED--Vtoraya Morskaya Street in Vladivostok has been renamed Admiral Zakharov Street, in honor of the admiral who contributed to the development of the Far East. A meeting held to dedicate a memorial plaque on this occasion was addressed by Rear Admiral Shigayev, first deputy chief of the political directorate of the Pacific Fleet. In his speech he noted Admiral Zakharov's role in establishing the Pacific Fleet in the early 1930's and his contributions during his tour as a member of the military council and chief of the political directorate of the Pacific Fleet from 1956 to 1971. The meeting was also addressed by Guards Chief Petty Officer (Starko), of the Guards missile cruiser Varyag. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Oct 79 (W)]